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Lines on the Statue of his Dead Child.

BY RICHARD LANE, ESQ.

I saw thee in thy beauty! Bright phantom of the past,
I saw thee for a moment—twas the first time and the last;
And though years since have glided by of mingled bliss and care,
Forever have forgotten thee, thou fairest of the fair!

I saw thee in thy beauty! Thou wast graceful as the fawn,
When, in wantonness of glee, it sports along the lawn;
I saw thee seek the mirror—and when it met thy sight,
The very air was musical with thy burst of wild delight.

I saw thee in thy beauty! with thy sister at thy side—
She a lily of the valley, thou a rose in all its pride;
I looked upon thy mother—there was triumph in her eyes;
And I trembled for her happiness, for grief had made me wise.

I saw thee in thy beauty! with one hand among her curls,
The other with no gentle grasp had seized a string of pearls;
She felt the petty trespass, and she chid thee, though she smiled;
And I knew not which was loveliest—the mother or the child.

I saw thee in thy beauty! and a tear came to mine eye,
As I press'd thy rosy cheek to mine, and thought even then could'st die;
My home was like a summer bower, by thy joyous presence made,
But I only saw the sun-hine, and felt alone the shade.

I see thee in thy beauty! for there thou seem'st to lie,
In slumber resting peacefully!—but, oh, the change of eye—
That still serenity of brow—those lips that breathe no more—
Proclaim thee but a mockery of what thou wast before.

I see thee in thy beauty! with thy waving hair at rest,
And thy busy little fingers folded lightly on thy breast;
But thy merry dance is over, and thy little race is run,
And the mirror that reflected two can now give back but one.

I see thee in thy beauty! with thy mother by thy side—
But her loveliness is faded, and quell'd her glance of pride;
The smile is absent from her lip, and absent are the pearls,
And a cap almost of widowhood conceals her envied curls.

I see thee in thy beauty! as I saw thee on that day—
But the mirth that gladden'd then my home, fled with thy life away;
I see thee lying motionless upon th' accustomed floor,
But memory hath blinded both my eyes, and I can see no more.

From the Boston Miscellany.

THE CHASE.

AN ADVENTURE OF ABRILLING INTEREST.

I had just turned over in my berth, in hopes to resume a very pleasant dream, the thread of which had been broken by some noise on deck, and was about closing my senses to external objects, when a cry of "Sail ho!" caused me to jump up, and make haste on deck. I met Mr. Tompkins in the gangway, coming down to call me. "Where is she sir?"

"On the lee beam."

"A ship?"

"No sir, I believe a schooner, but I can't make her out."

"Steward, hand up my glass."

The day had scarcely dawned, and by the grave and uncertain light, unassisted by the glass, I could only make out an object, but the moment I put my telescope to her, I saw she was a schooner with rising masts, standing to the westward, with a square sail set. We were heading south close hauled, with a light air from the eastward, momentarily expecting the Trade Winds. As the day dawned more perfectly, and we were perceived by the stranger, his square sail came in and he hauled his wind with such celebrity, that I did not hesitate to pronounce him a shaver or a pirate, which indeed are synonymous terms in blue waters.

"Call all hands, Mr. Tompkins; hoist our colors."

"Ay, ay, sir."

The stranger showed Portugese colors in reply to ours. This did not relieve the anxiety which had seized on me the moment I had a fair view of the schooner, for that nation was still actively engaged in the slave trade, and we were just in the track of outward bound vessels to the coast of Africa and the Cape de Verd Islands, also where they often touch to refresh and refit. Our crew consisting of only ten men, besides officers, cook and stewards, were soon mustered aft.

"I have called you, my boys," said I, "to state my intentions in regard to that vessel to leeward, which I suspect to be a rogue. We will prepare for as stout a resistance as possible. If he is honest, he will see by your actions which of you I can rely upon, and there will be nothing lost; and rogue, we must take it for granted that, if we un-like cowards, we shall have our throats . This is to be our fate whether we resist boards us, let us make up our minds to our as dearly as possible; and remember, one who is devoted to a good cause is able to off a dozen engaged in robbery and murder."

gave a simultaneous shout of approbation in spirits.

was now broad daylight, and we could plainly ive that the stranger gained to windward, he dropped astern a little, rendering it somedoubtful whether he was superior to us in . Our bonny bark was reputed a first-rate n the wind in her best trim; but she was deeply laden with a full cargo of cotton bale and about one hundred thousand dollars in , and it could not be supposed that we could th a clipper schooner on the wind or in any way. Our ship's armament consisted of two nders, twelve muskets, and the same numboarding-pikes, and a brace or two of pistols; ivate armament consisted of a good rifle, a lucking-gun, a double barrelled Joe Manton, of duelling pistols capable of discharging six in as many seconds; and I accoutred myself good shot with all of them.

At eight o'clock it was nearly calm, the chase about two miles on the lee quarter, and heading directly for us.

Mr. Tompkins was a six footer, a real down east Yankee, who had been mate of the Ark, for all I knew, and was equal to any man in that capacity, although he might be taken for twenty years of age, if going aloft; there were people who had known him at least that time as chief mate. He always obeyed orders promptly, never failed to have an answer ready, and exacted from all under him the same prompt and strict obedience that he paid to his superior officer. The second mate, Mr. Turner, was a young man of good education, looking forward to promotion, and promising to do honor to himself as a commander after a few years more experience. My crew were all active young men, and the cook (or *Doctor*, as he was called,) was a real specimen of a first-rate runnaway Virginia slave; he could cook as well as he could fiddle, and on Saturday night he would amuse all hands by a dance of a 'possum hunt or a deer drive. Having now described our crew, our vessel, and all we knew of the stranger, I will hasten to put the patient reader in possession of the facts for which he is anxiously looking. My orders were as follows, and they were obeyed in as short a time as I shall take to write them:

"Mr. Tompkins, load the small arms, one ball and four buckshot in each; look to the flints, also load the *great* guns with round and canister."

"Ay, ay, sir."

"Doctor, put two iron bolts in the fire, and keep them red hot, and fill your coppers with boiling water."

"Mr. Turner, muster all the hats and pea-jackets, and stick one on each handspike near about the ports; it will make him think that we are well manned; and trice up all the ports, sir, and put a keg of wood out of each, and give them a dab of black paint."

Mr. Tompkins, send old Brown to the helm, and I'll him to *steer small*."

These arrangements being completed, I went down below and loaded my arms, and on examining the Doctor, I found that he was quite familiar with that instrument of death, the rifle; I accordingly drew him my flask and bag of balls and other materials, telling him I should call upon him to load for me when the time came.

"Oh, neber fear, Massa—gib us breeze and him catch us so easy," said he, grinning from ear to ear, and whetting his long knife on a stone.

I put a ball and four slugs into my double barrel, and a handful of buckshot into my "bucker," and a *quantum sufficit* of balls into the pistols. I scarcely made these arrangements when Tompkins called—

"He's sweeping his bow off, sir, and I reckon he's going to slap-long Tom into us."

I jumped on deck, and, as it was now dead calm, was too evident this was his intention.

"Down flat upon deck, every soul of you, shouted I. All obeyed except Tompkins, who coolly looked through the glass.

"There she flashes, sir," and in another instant a heavy shot whistled through our main-top-gallant-sail."

"He shoots well, that's a fact," said Tompkins." I looked as the smoke lazily curled away, and saw that he had not the same flag flying. "Tompkins, what is that at the peak?"

"It looks, sir, like a red shirt with the Doctor's head in it, and a couple of bones rigged across his arm."

Sure enough, it was a red flag, with a black man's head and narrow-bones painted on it. I must say that I felt relieved at these symptoms; my mind was made up that we were lost, and remained only for us to die game. There seemed nothing short of Providence to save us; if it remained calm, he would bore us through with his long gun; if it breezed up, he could cut sail us.

Mr. Tompkins, keep an eye to him, and let me know of any movement. Mr. Turner, bend on the weather studding sails, all ready to run out; perhaps we can outsail him off the wind when the breeze comes."

This order was scarcely obeyed, when Tompkins reported—"They are getting a tackriggin', sir, to hoist out their launch and board us, by heavens!"

"I like that, Mr. Tompkins, for the rascally captain and half his crew will come in her, certain of an easy prey; but if my aim don't fail me, few of that boat's crew will return, be they more or less. Mr. Turner, hoist those two guns up on the poop at once, for if we want them at all, it will be over the stern. Are you a good shot, Mr. Tompkins?"

"When I was young, sir, I was called a beetle the best shot in Kennebunk, and I guess I could fetch a turkey at a hundred yards now with a straight rifle."

"Then, sir, do you take charge of the twelve muskets, and let Jim load for you as fast as you fire, while the Doctor and I will keep my own tools busy."

The pirate's launch was now manned, and pulling ten oars at us lustily, while a group of men were collected forward and in the stern sheets of her, perhaps twenty or twenty-five altogether scarcely a mile astern, and as we were almost entirely becalmed, gained rapidly on us. There was no occasion to call the people aft to give my orders, for they were collected round the captain with anxious faces and blanched cheeks.

"If they succeed in getting alongside, boys," said I, "we will retreat with our arms to the cabin, and let them board us, and through the windows and cabin door we may clear the decks; if not, I shall reserve my last pistol for the powder magazine, which is at hand, and we will all go together, and disappoint the rascals.

"But I trust it will not be necessary to come to that. Nail down the fore-scuttle, Mr. Turner.—If they get alongside, mind every one retreat to the cabin, or die like a dog on deck, if he pleases."

"There they shoot, sir, and pull ahead as if after a whale," said the mate; "and here comes a little breeze to us—perhaps it will strike us before the villians get near enough."

"They are in the range of the rifle sir."

"No, sir, wait until they get near enough to be sure of the leader—within a hundred yards. There she breezes, thank God! "Good full," Brown, and nothing off. We have the breeze before the schooner, but it is very light yet, and the launch gains fast. Now, Doctor, stand by, mind you ram the balls home, be cool, never mind the patches. Stand by, Tompkins, aim at the group in the bow, while I take the stern; are you ready?"

"Yes sir!"

"Fire!" and down went the rascal at the tiller, and one also at the bow.

"Load her quick, Doctor, and let me give them Joe Manton; in the mean time fire away, Tompkins, as fast as you please, only take good aim—be cool."

"Cool as a cowcumber, sir."

My double-barrelled gun dropped one oar in the water, and caused some confusion in the after part of the boat.

"Put it into them, sir—we have not lost a ball yet. Give me the rifle, Doctor."

"Yes, sir, she is ready. I spit on the bait for luck."

This discharge caused them, with the increased breeze, to lay on their oars an instant, and then pull round for the schooner; they had only six oars out.

"Three cheers, my lads, and fire as long as you can reach them. There, the schooner begins to feel the breeze. Mr. Turner, run up the weather studding sails—keep her off two points, for he must pick up his boat. There, she breezes, thank Heaven! steady, Mr. Brown, steady!"

"Steady, sir."

"Keep her straight, for your life. Steward, give the lads a glass of grog at once."

By the time the schooner had picked up her boat and hoisted her on board, we had gained a mile or two, and we were now going eight or nine knots with a free wind.

"Watch her close, Tompkins; let me know if she gains on us."

"Ay, ay, sir."

"Mr. Turner, we are a little by the stern; carry every thing portable chock forward—carpenters' chest, bruiness; roll those two after casks forward—he lively, sir. Swab those guns out, Doctor, we'll have another dab at them yet, I fear, for he sails like a witch."

"Yes, sir, him going to Africa ivory and gold dust—dat's what they call nigger trading."

"She gains, sir, but slowly; he has'nt got the best of the breeze yet, perhaps."

"So, they will do, Mr. Turner; now set a small pull of your weather top-sail and top-gallant braces. Well, sir—well all?"

"They are hoisting that great square sail, sir, and she springs to it like a tiger."

"Mr. Turner, slack a little of your top-mast and top-gallant backstays to the windward—carefully, sir, not much—and then send all chock forward—every pound will help."

"Four bells, sir; hold the reel."

"No, never mind the bells, nor the reel, Tompkins; what use is it to us now! Keep your eye on the schooner, and let me know when the six pounders will tell on him; and we may shoot away his top-mast by good luck."

"Ay, ay, sir."

Tompkins was so mechanically correct in every thing that he would, no doubt, have brought his quadrant on deck and observed for the sun, if it had been noon, and I had not interfered. He was as cool as possible, and his conduct seemed to put nerve into the men.

"He gains fast, sir; I can see the red cap on the rascal at the helm—let me give him a shot, sir."

"Well, sir, fire away if you think you can reach him. Doctor, bring your loggerhead, and, when I give the word, *touch her quick!* So, lift her breech a little, Tom, so, so, stand by—*give it to her!*" and away went our little shot and struck the water about two thirds of the way to the schooner.

"Load up again, Tompkins, and leave out the canister, and the shot will go straighter; aim higher than before, say for the royal—now give it to him!"

"Plump into her square sail, sir; but forty thousand such would'nt hit him hard. Oh, if we only could borrow his Long Tom for an hour or two! The Sarpint is sure of us or he would fire it himself."

At this crisis the chase was only a mile or a mile and a half astern, and could easily have bored us through; but I presume he was afraid to yaw his vessel enough to bring the gun to bear, and it would no doubt kill his wind in a considerable degree, and, as he was gaining perceptibly, he calculated to be alongside of us long before night.

"Load up again, sir, and I will try my luck for it must be a mere chance shot that does him any harm."

"All ready, sir."

"Stand by, Doctor, and when I give the word touch her quick—fire."

The shot struck the water just under the bow; "Now for the other gun; I shall do better—ready—fire! His top-mast totters! it falls, by heavens!"

A spontaneous cheer from our crew seemed to assure us of safety. "Give me the glass boy.—They are cutting the wreck away as fast as possible, still determined to overhaul us. Keep off two points, round in the weather braces a full, run out that lower studding-sail—be handy, lads. Watch the rascals, Mr. Tompkins, and let us know if we gain on him."

"Ay, ay, sir."

The breeze was now fresh, well on the quarter, and we were sure to gain on him until his top-mast can be replaced, which, with a large and active crew, bent on revenge, would cost him but an hour's work.

"She drops, sir, she drops! I can but just see that nigger's head on the flag; half an hour ago I could see the marrow bones."

"Very well, sir, let the people get a bite of dinner, for we shall have more work to do yet to get clear of him, if we do at all."

"I don't know what more we can do sir, unless we grease the bottom," said Tompkins, with a smile.

"We have yet one principal resort, my dear sir, and we will do it the moment we get something to work upon, if he gains upon us."

Tompkins cut a new quid of tobacco, of which he had made uncommonly free use that morning, and by that only did he show any sign of anxiety.

"Get your dinners, Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Turner; I can't go down to eat while that fellow is dogging us. Send me a bite of biscuit, and a glass of wine."

"Ay, ay, sir,'

It was now about one o'clock, and the schooner dropping slowly, while the preparation to fit a new top-mast were accordingly progressing. In ten minutes all hands were again on deck, anxiously watching. As Tompkins came on deck, I heard him say to Turner—

"Consarn me, if I know what the old man is going at; we've done all human nature can do, and he's not given to praying."

"How long, Tompkins, will it take him to catch us, when he makes all sail again, at the rate he gained before?"

"Three or four hours, sir. He will be alongside before sunset, I reckon."

By two o'clock, his top-sail and top-gallant were again set; and twenty minutes more, in his studding sails, royal and ringtail, and it was evident that he began to gain apace, though now more than four miles astern.

"Mr. Tompkins, we will now try our last resort."

"Ay ay, sir."

"Break open the hatches, saw the rail and bulwarks off abrest them, and tumble up those bales as fast as possible."

This idea had evidently never entered into the heads of any of the crew or officers; and the long faces with which they had seen the pirate gaining on us, were instantly changed to faces of hope.—In ten minutes the cook and the second mate had sawed off the rail and bulwarks, the hatches were off, and the bales coming up faster than any ever before came out of her, and overboard.

"Look to your trim, Br. Tompkins, do not take too many from one side. Send boy Jim on the poop to keep an account of the number as as they pass by. Over with them, boys, you are now working for your lives." But no encouragement was necessary, for the men striped to their trousers only, worked like tigers.

"Mr. Tompkins, cut away the stern boat; every little helps—let her go, sir, at once—that's it.—these large bales will oblige him to steer wild or to run against them."

We continued this work for nearly an hour, before we began perceptibly to gain on the schooner. But by four o'clock he had dropped more than a mile; yet to make sure, we did not abate our exertions until five o'clock, when four hundred out of a thousand bales had been thrown over. During the operation I could hardly refrain from laughing at the remarks which escaped from the men after we began to gain.

"Huzza, boys!" said one, "over with them, the under-writers are rich."

"Watch there—watch!" cried another, as he rolled a bale over; "them will do for him to buy niggers with."

"I wish my old woman had a bale of that," said the Doctor.

As soon as the pirate discovered that we were gaining, he gave us several shots from his Long Tom, but the distance was too great, and by sunset he was hull down from the poop; a few minutes after he hauled in his square-sail and studding-sails, and rounded to; and when last seen, was very busy in picking up the bale goods, which would no doubt come in play, though not quite so acceptable to him as the dollars would have been, sweetened with blood. At dusk, we could but just discern the villian, lying to.

"See all secure in hold, Mr. Tompkins, and put on the hatches; and as we have a steady trade-wind, let her go 'till midnight South South-West; and let all hands get some rest. I must do the same, for I am nearly done up."

The excitement being over, I was nearly prostrate, and after thanking God with more favor and sincerity than I prayed before, I threw myself into my berth, but had a feverish and dreamy sleep till twelve o'clock, when my trusty mate called me according to orders.

"Twelve o'clock, sir."

"How is the wind and weather?"

"Fresh trade, sir—clear and pleasant—moon just rising—going nine, large."

"Take in the lower studding-sail, Tompkins, and haul up South and East, if she'll go it good full."

"Ay, ay, sir."

It is sufficient to inform the patient reader that we saw no more of the pirate, and made much better progress now that our bonny barque was in ballast trim only. We finished our passage without further trouble. Many were the jokes cracked by all hands, as they talked over the events of that day's excitement. The underwriters not only paid for the cargo thrown over-board at once, on receiving the news, but, on learning the particulars, voted a piece of plate for me, and a gratuity in cash for the mates and men in equal value.

In conclusion, I have merely to remark, that the above tale is founded on facts, and is not expected to interest any, except nautical men, being too full of technicalities to amuse the general reader, and too imperfect to claim the notice of the literati.

BISHOP GEORGE,
AND THE YOUNG PREACHER.

An aged traveller, worn and weary, was gently urging on his tired beast, just as the sun was dropping behind the range of hills that bound the horizon of that rich and picturesque country, in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio. It was a sultry August evening, and he had journeyed a distance of thirty five miles, since morning, his pulses throbbing under the influence of a burning sun. At Fairfield he had been hospitably entertained, by one who had recognised the veteran soldier of the cross, and had ministered to him for his Master's sake of the benefits himself had received from the hand of Him who feedeth the young lions when they lack; and he had travelled on refreshed in spirit. But many a weary mile had he travelled over since then, and now as the evening shades darkened around, he felt the burden of age and toil heavy upon him, and he desired the pleasant retreat he had pictured to himself when that days pilgrimage should be accomplished.

It was not long before the old man checked his tired animal at the door of the anxiously looked for haven of rest. A mi lleage l woman was at hand to whom he mildly applied for accomodation for himself and horse.

"I don't know," said she coldly, after scrutinizing for some time the appearance of the traveller, which was not the most promising, "that we can take you in, old man. You seem tired, however, and I'll see if the Minister of the circuit, who is here to-night, will let you lodge with him."

The young circuit preacher soon made his appearance, and consequential swaggering up to the old man, examined him for a few moments inquisitively, then asked a few impertinent questions—and finally after adjusting his hair half a dozen times, feeling his smoothly shaven chin, consented that the stranger should share his bed for the night, and turning upon his heel entered the house.

The traveller aged, and weary as he was, dismounted, and led his faithful animal to the stable where with his own hand, he rubbed him down, watered him, and gave him food, and then entered the hospitable mansion, where he had expected so much kindness. A Methodist family resided in the house, and as the circuit preacher was to be there that day, great preparations were made to entertain him, and a number of the Methodist young ladies in the neighborhood had been invited so that quite a party met the eyes of the stranger as he entered, not one of whom took the slightest notice of him, and he wearily sought a vacant chair in the corner, out of direct observation, but where he could note all that was going on. And his anxious eye showed that he was no careless observer of what was transpiring around him.

The young minister played his part with all the frivolity and foolishness of a city beau, and nothing like religion escaped his lips. Now he was chattering and bandying senseless compliments with this young lady, and now engaged in a trifling repartee with another, who as anxious to appear interesting in his eyes.

The stranger, after an hour, during which no refreshments had been prepared for him, asked to be shown to his room, to which he retired unnoticed—grieved and shocked at the conduct of the family and minister. Taking from his saddle bags a well worn bible, he seated himself in a chair, and was soon buried in thoughts holy and elevating, and food to eat which those who passed him by in pity and in scorn, dreamed not of. Hour after hour passed away, and no one came to invite the old, worn down traveller, to partake of the luxurious supper which was served below.

Towards eleven o'clock the minister came up stairs, and without pause or prayer, hastily threw off his clothes, and got into the very middle of the bed, which was to be the resting place of the old man as well as himself. After a while the aged stranger rose up, and after partially disrobing himself, knelt down, and remained for many minutes in fervent prayer. The earnest breathing out of the soul, soon arrested the attention of the young preacher, who began to feel some few reproofs of conciense for his own neglect of duty. The old man now rose from his knees, and after undressing himself, got into bed, or rather upon the edge of the bed, for the young preacher had taken possession of the centre and would not, voluntarily move an inch. In this uncomfortable position, the stranger lay for some time, in silence. At length the young preacher made a remark, to which the old man replied in a style and manner that arrested his attention. On this he moved over an inch or two and made more room.

"How far have you come to day, old gentleman?"

"Thirty-five miles."

"From where?"

"From Springfield."

"Ah, indeed! You must be tired after so long a journey, for one of your age."

"Yes, this poor old body is much worn down by long and constant travelling, and I feel that the journey of to-day, has exhausted me much."

The young minister moved over a little.

"You do not belong to Springfield then?"

"No, I have no abiding place."

"How!"

"I have no continuing city, My home is beyond this vale of tears."

Another move of the minister.

"How far have you travelled on your present journey?"

"From Philadelphia."

"From Philadelphia! (In evident surprise.)—The Methodist General Conference was in session there a short time since. Had it broken up when you left?"

"It adjourned the day before I started."

"Ah, indeed!"—moving still farther over, towards the front side of the bed, and allowing the stranger better accommodation. "Had Bishop George left when you came out?

"Yes—he started the same time I did!—we left in company."

"Indeed."

Here the circuit preacher relinquished a full half of the bed, and politely requested the stranger to occupy a larger space.

"How did the Bishop look? He is getting quite old and feeble, is he not?"

"He carries his age tolerably well. But his labor is a hard one, and he begins to show signs of failing strength."

"He is expected this way in a week or two.—How glad I shall be to shake hands with the old veteran of the Cross! But you say you left in company with the good old man—how far did you come together?"

"We travelled alone for a great distance."

"*You* travelled alone with the Bishop?"

"Yes! we have been intimate for years."

"You intimate with Bishop George!"

"Yes, why not?"

"Bless me! Why did I not know that? But may I be so bold as to inquire your name?"

After a moment's hesitation, the stranger replied—

"George."

"George! George! Not Bishop George?"

"They call me Bishop George," meekly replied the old man.

"Why, why, bless me! Bishop George." exclaimed the now abashed preacher—springing from the bed—"*You have had no supper!* I will instantly call up the family. Why did you not tell us who you were?"

"Stop—stop, my friend," said the Bishop gravely, "I want no supper here, and should not eat any if it were got for me. If an old man, toil-worn and weary, fainting with traveling through all the long summer day, was not considered worthy of a meal by this family, who profess to have set up the altar of God in this house, Bishop George surely is not. He is, at best a man, and has no claims beyond common humanity."

A night of severer mortification, the young minister had not experienced. The Bishop kindly admonished him, and warned him of the great necessity there was of his adorning the doctrines of Christ by following him sincerely and humbly.—Gently but earnestly he endavored to win him back from his wanderings of heart, and direct him to trust more in God and less in his own strength.

In the morning the Bishop prayed with him, long and fervently, before he left the chamber; and was glad to see his heart melted in contrition. Soon after the Bishop descended, and was met by the heads of the family with a thousand sincere apologies. He mildly silenced them, and asked to have his horse brought out. The horse was accordingly soon in readiness, and the Bishop, taking up his saddle-bags, was preparing to depart.

"But surely, Bishop," urged the distressed matron, "you will not leave us! Wait a few minutes—breakfast is on the table."

"No sister L——, I cannot take breakfast here. You did not consider a poor toil worn traveller worthy of a meal, and your Bishop has no claim but such as humanity urges."

And thus he departed, leaving the family and minister in confusion and sorrow. He did not act thus from resentment, for such an emotion did not rise in his heart, but he desired to teach them a lesson such as they would not easily forget.

Six months from this time, the Ohio Annual Conference met at Cincinnati, and the young minister was to present himself for ordination as a Deacon, and Bishop George was to be presiding Bishop.

On the first day of the assembling of the Convention, our minister's heart sunk within him as he saw the venerable Bishop take his seat. So great was his grief and agitation, that he was soon obliged to leave the room. That evening, as the Bishop was seated alone in his chamber, the Rev. Mr. —— was announced, and he requested him to be shown up. He grasped the young man by the hand with a cordiality which he did not expect, for he had made careful inquiries, and found that since they had met before, a great change had been wrought in him. He was now as humble and pious, as he was met before worldly-minded. As a father would have received a disobedient but repentant child, so did this good man receive his erring but contrite brother. They mingled their tears together, while the young preacher wept as a child upon the bosom of his spiritual father. At that session he was ordained, and is now one of the most pious and useful ministers in the Ohio Conference.

Wholesale and Retail

STEAM BANDBOX FACTORY, by H. ERRETT, at No. 34, Fourth st., two doors above Ferry, Pittsburgh.—The subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has constantly on hand all sorts of Bandboxes, Cap Boxes, Collar Boxes, Muff Boxes, Ladies' Traveling Boxes, and all kinds of square boxes, suitable for stores, made to order.

All articles manufactured by me will be warranted to be of the best materials, superior to any in the market, and at reduced prices.

All orders directed to me will be filled and forwarded with despatch. HENRY ERRETT.
oct 2

John McDowell Leavitt,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cincinnati, O., will promptly attend to the collection of all claims which may be entrusted to him, and will practice in his profession in the various courts at Cincinnati, and also in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in the State of Ohio.

Office on the N. W. corner of Third and Sycamore sts., near the Post Office.
Cincinnati, October 4, 1845.

REFERENCES IN PITTSBURGH.

Atwood, Jones & Co.,	Wm. Bell & Sons,
W. H. Denny, Esq., Cash'r,	John Anderson & Sons,
Robert Peebles, Esq.,	James Ross, Jr., Esq.

oct 11-3and aw [nov 19]

REBUILT AND REMOVED.—The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he has removed to his new and splendid warehouse, No. —, Second street, and where he would be pleased to see them. His factories for the manufacture of Veils, Bonnet and Window Glass, and also his black bottle factory for the manufacture of Porter, Claret and Wine Bottles, Demijohns of all sizes, are in full operation. A fine stock of all the above mentioned articles on hand and which he will sell on the most favorable terms. C. IHMSEN.
aug 21

J. F. STEWART, *Upholsterer*, Smithfield street, between Sixth and Virgin alley, has always on hand and manufactures to order, Matrasses, Comforts an' Sackings, of the best material and workmanship, and at low prices.

Carpets made, and old ones repaired in the best style. All orders from former customers or others will be most strictly attended to. oct 11-3m

J. & H. PHILLIPS, *Oil Cloth and Varnish Manufacturers and Dealers in Paint.*—The above keep constantly on hand the following articles, for sale at their warehouse—

Gum Elastic Coach Curtains;
" " Cap Oil Cloths;
" " Furniture Oil Cloths;
" " Wagon Covers do., 3 yards wide;
" " Window Blinds, green on both sides;
Floor Oil Cloth, 6 yards wide, cut to any size;
Floor Oil Cloth, 1 yard wide, ¼ to ½ cheaper than the heavy goods.

All of which we will dispose of cheaper than any other establishment in the city for cash.

Merchants and others would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All persons who purchase Paint at our establishment, can receive instructions gratis, as to the manner of mixing and putting on the same.
oct 11 No. 5, WOOD STREET.

Jewelry Manufactory.

WATCHMAKERS, Pedlars and Dealers are respectfully informed that they can get all kinds of Jewelry set and plain work made better, out of better materials and 20 per cent cheaper than any other establishment east or west of the mountains.

Basement of Alexander & Day's, North west corner of the Diamond. WM. R SMITH.
my 27-6m [sep 15]

Select School.

H. WILLIAMS has opened a Select School in the room above Mr. Dyer's Grocery, Federal Street, Allegheny, formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Blood, and a few doors above the Post Office.

Terms per Quarter of Eleven weeks.
Primary Class $6 per Scholar.
Junior " 8 "
Senior " 10 "

REFERENCES.—Rt. D. Elliott, D. D., Rev. D. H. Riddle, D. D., Rev. A. D. Campbell, D. D., Hon Charles Shaler, Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D., Charles H. Israel, Esq.
sep 1-tf

John Dunlap.

NO. 17 MARKET STREET, Wholesale Dealer in Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet and Brazier's Copper, Block Tin, Russia Sheet Iron, Sheet Zinc, Slab Spelter, Sheet Brass Iron and Brass Wire, &c.

Also, Manufacturer and Dealer in every variety of Tin and Copper Ware, Foreign and American Britannia, Bright and Planished Ware, Fancy and Plain Trays, Waiters, etc Foreign and American Japaned Ware, Foreign and American stamped Brass Kettles, Ornamental Square Side Fenders, etc. which he will be happy to supply his customers with, on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine the above described goods, in connection with others in the hardware line, as all of which will be sold at a very light advance on the manufacturer's prices.
nov 19 $3 JOHN DUNLAP.

Fifth Ward Livery Stable.

THE subscriber having bought out the well known Livery Stable kept by C. B. Doty, in the Fifth Ward, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will keep at all times, a stock of the best description of Riding Horses, Buggies, Carriages of all kinds, and, in short, every thing required in his line of business.

A considerable portion of his stock is new, and he is confident that no stock in the city will be superior to his.

TERMS WILL BE MODERATE.

His stable is on Liberty street, a few doors above the canal bridge, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. CHARLES COLEMAN.

☞ He is also provided with an elegant Hearse, which will be furnished when required. oct 22-tf

J. D. M'LROY, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Work manufacturer, wholesale and Retail, North-east corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Spouting furnished on the shortest notice. sep 26-tf

Insurance.

THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY of Philadelphia. Chartered in 1836.—Charter Perpetual;—Capital, $300,000—BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS, President;—Continues to make insurance on lives, grant annuities and endowments, and accept trusts from individuals, corporate bodies, and courts of justice, and execute them agreeably to the desire of the parties, and receive deposites of money in trust or on interest.

The Company add a bonus at stated periods to the insurance for life, and on the 30th of January last, an addition was made to all policies for life, remaining in force and issued prior to January 1st, 1842, amounting to 10 per cent. on the sum insured in policies issued in 1837, 7½ per cent. on policies issued in 1838, and in rateable proportions according to their respective dates.

The chief object of an insurance for life is to provide a sum of money at the death of the party insured, for the benefit of a widow, children, friends or creditors; and it will be seen on an examination of the table of rates of the life insurance, which will be furnished by the subscriber to all who may feel an interest in the subject, that by paying a small sum to the office every year during his life, a person may secure to his family a very considerable amount at his decease.

Wherever the system of Life Insurance is properly understood, it is extensively adopted, and its great advantages to all, but more especially to those who depend on their own exertions for the support of their families, or who may be desirous to secure the payment of a sum of money to their friends, creditors or children, at their decease, which they might be otherwise unable to accomplish, that the operation of the system needs but to be explained to ensure the serious consideration of the public.

In several instances it has happened that the party insured has died shortly after, having paid only one or two instalments of the premium, when his family have received from this office the full amount for which he had insured.

Full information on this important subject may be obtained by applying, personally, or by letter (post-paid) at the office of the subscriber, the authorised agent of the Girard Life Insurance Company.

WILLIAM BAKEWELL,
Bakewell's Law Buildings, Grant street,
aug 20-6m Pittsburgh.

AGENCY OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia, N. E. corner of Wood and Third stredts, Pittsburgh. The assets of the Company, on the first of January, 1845, as published in conformity with an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, were

Bonds and Mortgages	$900,615 93
Real Estate, mortgages, &c.	900,967 77
Temporary Loans, Stocks and Cash	207,499 72
Making a total of	$999,083 42

—Affording certain assurance that all losses will be promptly met, and giving entire security to all who obtain policies from this Company. Risks taken at as low rates as are consistent with security.
oct 6 WARRICK MARTIN, Agent.

JOSIAH KING. J. PINNEY, JR.

KING & PINNEY, *Agents at Pittsburgh for the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.* Fire Risks upon buildings and merchandize of every description, and Marine Risks upon hulls or cargoes of vessels taken upon the most favorable terms.

☞ Office in the warehouse of King & Holmes, on Water street, near Market.

N. B. King & Pinney invite the confidence and patronage of their friends and the community at large to the Delaware M. S. Insurance Company, as an institution among the most flourishing in Philadelphia—as having a large paid-in capital, which by the operation of its charter is constantly increasing—as yielding to each person insured his due share of the profits of the Company, without involving him in any responsibility whatever, beyond the premium actually paid in by him, and therefore as possessing the Mutual principle divested of every obnoxious feature, and in its most attractive form.
[ly-36] oct 3

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.—The Insurance Company of North America, through its duly authorized Agent, the subscriber, offers to make permanent and limited insurance on property, in this city and its vicinity, and on shipments by the Canal and Rivers.

DIRECTORS.

John C. Smith, Pres't.,	Samuel Brooks,
Alex. Henry,	Charles Taylor,
Samuel W. Jones,	Samuel F. Smith,
Edward Smith,	Ambrose White,
John A. Brown,	Jacob M. Thomas,
John White,	John R. Neff,
Thos. P. Cope,	Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,	Arthur G. Coffin, Sec'y.

This is the oldest Insurance Company in the United States, having been chartered in 1794. Its charter is perpetual, and from its high standing, long experience, ample means, and avoiding all risks of an extra character, it may be considered as offering ample security to the public.

MOSES ATWOOD,
At counting-room of Atwood, Jones & Co., Water and Front streets, Pittsburgh. oct 21-1y

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.—The undersigned, Agent at Pittsburgh for the Spring Garden Insurance Company of Philadelphia, would respectfully give notice that he continues to take FIRE RISKS on buildings, merchandize, &c., and MARINE RISKS on hulls or cargoes of vessels, at the customary rates.

☞ Applications for risks may be made to the undersigned at the warehouse of Burbridge, Wilson & Co., on Water street, or to Samuel Herron, at the office of the Firemens' Insurance Co., corner of Market and Fifth sts., up stairs. JAS. W. BURBRIDGE, Agent.
sep 25-1y

FIRE PROOF ROOFING.—The subscriber is now prepared to execute orders for Beacon's Patent Composition Fire Proof Roofing, at a cost considerably less than the ordinary Shingle Roofing, and *warrant* it for five years. A specimen of which can be seen at the corner of Front, at Mr. Varner's Hotel. This composition is far preferable to metallic roofing, as it is a non-conductor of heat—nothing in its composition can rust—will not spend immediately—it will last as long as the walls of the building—and can be afforded for one half of the cost for any metalic used for the above purpose.

The article is superseeding almost entirely every other method of roofing in some of the Eastern cities, and only wants to be known for its general adoption.

I. E. BACKUS.

A few testimonials of its merits are subjoined:—

PHILADELPHIA, N. J., May 16, 1845.

Some three or four years since we had Beacon's Pine roofing taken off our building, and Mr. Bacon covered them with his Composition Roofing, which answered an excellent purpose for over two years, and until the buildings were destroyed by fire; at which time it was observed that they stood the fire extremely well, and did not consume it, and in fact did not consume as fast as the boards or planks upon which the Composition was laid.

Our buildings have been rebuilt within the last year, and they are entirely covered with the said Composition, although of great width and length, and forming together an area of rising 12,000 square feet, showing sufficiently, we think, the estimation we have of such roofing and our confidence therein.

HEDENBURG & SON,
"Hedenburn's Works."

Office of the Mechanic's F. I. Co.,
NEWARK, N. J., May 17, 1845.

Since the fire in the Messrs. Hedenburg,& Son's build ings, an alarming fire broke out of a large building adjacent to Mr. J. M. Quinby's factory building, containing in it the Composition Roof, was in danger of being consumed in a few minutes, and the roof escaped injury, while many of its windows and some of its doors were destroyed. From my observation, I am of opinion, sufficiently for persons who have taken pains to inform themselves with respect to Mr. Simeon Bacon, Jr.'s Composition, I am convinced that it is equal, if not superior to zinc for roofing.

W. A. MYER, President.

To all whom it may concern, this is so certify that I have had one of Mr. Bacon's Composition Roofs in use for two or three years past, and am well pleased with it

Daily Commercial Journal.

ROBERT M. RIDDLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1845.

TERMS:

DAILY PAPER—Five Dollars per annum, to present subscribers. ☞ On the first of January, our terms for the Daily paper will be slightly altered.
TRI-WEEKLY—Three Dollars per annum.
WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

WHIGS AND ANTIMASONS, attend your Ward Meetings to-night. dec. 20-1t.

OUR WEEKLY.

Published this morning will be found to contain its usual variety of interesting matter. Besides the Congressional and general intelligence, local news, Court proceedings, and the editorial matter, it contains full proceedings of the Philadelphia Railroad Meeting, also an accurate report of the doings in the Railroad Meeting held in the Board of Trade Roms, an elaborate report of the Market, Mexican news, poetry, &c., &c.

For sale at the counter in wrappers if required for FIVE CENTS the single copy.

☞ We are enabled at length, to present the Journal to its readers in an entire new dress, and on an enlarged sheet. We fully expected to have accomplished these improvements, more than a month ago, but as the delay was not to be avoided, we shall not express the regret we may have felt about it. We are satisfied now, and will hope our readers are not otherwise.

We have been much embarrassed heretofore by the circumscribed limits of the Journal, which confined our reading matter to a very small space, whenever we dared be liberal to advertisers.—Against this difficulty, we are now provided, and while we have ample room for our advertising friends, we will not be stinted in space for the other matter a newspaper should supply.

Will there be War?

We publish to-day so much of the Senate debate on Mr. Cass' War resolutions, as is essential to an understanding of the movement.

It is veay obviously one of those devices to win popular favor which have grown so frequent among politicians, and with which Mr. Cass himself is not unfamiliar. He is very warlike in words. So are all the Democrats, of course, but while the question is wholly in the hands of the Democracy, and they must determine to have a War or preserve the Peace. We have little apprehension that War will grow out of this Oregon dispute. The Democracy will soon discover that the Whigs are no whit less warlike than themselves, and this again will disperse the rampant democracy to more peaceful councils. We will have no war.

☞ On our first page will be found a poetical article, which we cut from a newspaper and published some years ago in the Daily Advocate. We commend the lines to our readers, as exquisitely beautiful in feeling and expression. It is one of those productions, so rarely met with, which are evidently, the outpouring of genuine feeling; not attempts to simulate it.

☞ The editor of the American is too affectionate. He bespatters with praise "a trifle" that once came from our pen, while we are quite sure he never saw it—and which if he had seen it, he is utterly incompetent to judge.

Our Book Table.

LIVES OF MEN OF LETTERS, *by Henry Lord Brougham.*—Bosworth & Forrester, No. 43 Market st., Pittsburgh.

A book by Henry Brougham, is sure of readers, at all events. Perhaps scarce any English writer of our day, possesses a more familiar acquaintance with both ancient and modern literature, or a more profound knowledge of European politics and history. His first laurels were won in the Edinburg Review, and although he still contributes largely to the "Leviathan of the North," he finds time in the midst of his political and other engagements, occasionally to give the world a "book which is a book."

The volume before us contains elaborate notices of the most distinguished literary men of the time of George III. The lives of men of letters are not generally fruitful of exciting events. In their still and impassioned converse with the past, they obtrude but little upon the present and their existence would scarcely be known in the active doings of the great world, but for the noiseless yet tremendous influence of their labors and principles upon its destiny.

Out of such materials as the mental workings and personal characters of the great masters of the age they lived in, with occasional reflections upon the nature of their works, is the volume before us composed; and we finished its perusal with increased admiration of the abilities of its author.

The first paper is devoted to Voltaire, and upon it the author appears to have expended no small share of care and research. He has succeeded in giving us, at least, his idea, of the "Universal genius," in a striking and life-like manner.

No purely literary man ever exercised so great an influence over men's minds as did Voltaire; and certainly no subject can afford more food for profitable reflection than the career of this most splendid intellect. Living to an advanced age, he preserved his popularity among his countrymen to the last, although he did *not* live to see the harvest of blood and all unsurpassed horror which was to spring from the seed scattered by the sect of which he was the patriarch.

While Lord Brougham does not undertake to defend Voltaire's religious principles, he devotes a considerable space to a description of the many other qualities, which would go far to palliate his errors in judgment, upon that important subject.

The extraordinary powers for ridicule possessed by Voltaire are well known. Referring to the fierceness with which he used them towards all who offended his wayward and irritable temper. Macaulay has the following passage:

"In truth, of all the intellectual weapons which save ever been wielded by man, the most terrible was the mockery of Voltaire. Bigots and tyrants, who had never been moved by the wailing and cursing of millions, turned pale at his name. Principles unassailable by reason, principles which had withstood the fiercest attacks of power, the most valuable truths, the most generous sentiments, the noblest and most graceful images, the purest reputations, the most august institutions, began to look mean and loathsome as soon as that withering smile was turned upon them. To every opponent, however strong in his cause and his talents, in his station and his character, who ventured to encounter the great scoffer, might be addressed the caution which was given of old to the Archangel:—

> "I forewarn thee, shun
> His deadly arrow; neither vainly hope
> To be invulnerable in those bright arms,
> Though temper'd heavenly; for that fatal dint
> Save Him who reigns above, none can resist."

The other essays in the [illegible] are devoted to Hume, Watts, Rousseau, Robertson, Priestly, Davy and others. The [illegible] as elaborated as that in relation to Voltaire, [illegible] all admirably written papers.

THE SMOKY CITY.—*By Samuel Young*, author of the "Orphan and other Tales."

This is a Pittsburgh book, written by a Pittsburgher, and we shall, therefore, read it. It was placed upon our desk, however, at so late an hour, as to render any notice of its character this morning impossible.

CLAIMS ON BELGIUM.—A letter from Antwerp says, the American claimants on the Belgian Government, for damages by fire in the entrepot of Antwerp, will all be paid *pro rata* in February, 1846. The whole sum allowed by the Chambers is 3,500,000 francs.

OLIVER CROMWELL.—The Louisville Journal very justly ridicules the Parliamentary Commission, that decided recently to exclude the statue of Oliver Cromwell from a niche in the new Parliament buildings, among the statues of British Sovereigns. The Journal says:

"He was a much better and greater man than historians have allowed, and during his reign England was more renowned for the wisdom of her policy and the valor of her people than she has been since. Is it not ridiculous then to exclude the statue of such a ruler from a series that purports to embrace all of England's sovereigns?"

Loss of a French Ship.

The Norfolk Herald of Saturday says:—"A note from one of the Commissioners of Wrecks has been brought up to-day, which reports that a French ship has been wrecked on Cape Henry, and all hands perished except the captain, mate, and one hand.

A part of the deck had washed off and drifted ashore. On boarding the wreck,, the captain, mate, and one of the crew were found lashed in the rigging, still alive,, but nearly insensible from cold and exhaustion. The rest of the crew were supposed to have perished. As neither of those saved could speak English, they could communicate nothing intelligible. The French Consul, with a surveyor, went down on Saturday, to give the necessary attention.

Official---General Order.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Commodore JESSE D. ELLIOTT, who died at Philadelphia on the 10th inst., while in command of the navy-yard there, the flags of the navy-yards and vessels in commission will be hoisted at half-mast, and thirteen minute guns fired at noon on the day after the receipt of this order.

Officers of the navy and Marine corps will waer crape on the left arm for thirty days.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

NAVY DDPAQTMENT, Dec. 12, 1845.

CRIME IN NEW YORK CITY.—It seems that villainy and crime of every grade are daily perpetrated in the city of New York. From the papers before us, we learn that a lawyer named Terhune has been held to bail to answer the charge of forging the name of Recorder Tallmadge, whereby he procured the release from prison of a man who had been arrested for assault and battery. Terhune, it is alleged, received a fee of $5 for perpetrating the crime of perjury. Jacob Ferden has also been arrested to answer for several forgeries on the city corporation. Horace B. Herdman, a young student of law, was knocked down and robbed in the street a few nights since, by a fellow who met him at a public house, invited him to drink, and then walked up the street with him, on pretence of living in the same neighborhood. These are the most prominent outrages chronicled in Monday's papers—they record, however, the usual number of cases of petty villainy, burglary and theft.

☞ The Reformed Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny city, better known as the Rev'd. A. W. Black's church, has been closed for some months, undergoing a thorough course of repair and renovation. The work on the interior is so near completion, that the painter and mechanic are withdrawn, and we saw many fair hands busy yesterday, in their graceful labors of decoration, disposing the hangings of pulpit and pews, and giving the finishing touches to the *ensemble*, that woman only can bestow. The embellishments of the house have been directed by an admirable taste; the awkward box of old, has given place to a tasteful and convenient pulpit, the bare cold walls are transformed to a handsome collonade in fresco; the pews beautifully painted, and a rich carpet on the aisles, complete an aspect of comfort and neatness, not equalled in any Church of Allegheny, and scarcely surpassed in Pittsburgh.

The exterior of the structure, owing to the return of severe frost, is yet unfinished. When that is completed according to the design, the building will be one of the most imposing in our neighborhood.

We are requested to state, that Public Worship will be conducted in this Church next Sabbath, (to-morrow.) In the morning at 10½ o'clock, service by the Pastor, Rev'd. A. W. Black; in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock, by the Rev'd. Dr. Green, and in the evening at 6½ o'clock, by the Rev'd. Dr. Black.

Collections will be made at the close of each service, to aid in defraying the expenses of the repairs of the Church.

Melancholy Disaster.

We sympathize sincerely with the feelings of Mr. Kendall, in publishing the following communication. Its author remarks, with a great deal of feeling, "The agony of [my own household cannot be described; what must have been that of the aged survivor in Missouri?"

From the Missouri Courier, of Nov. 27.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—The following is an extract of a letter from a friend, dated Hazlefield, Clark county, Mo., Nov. 24, 1845:

"Your kind letter reached me in the midst of gloom. On Saturday, the 22d we had an unusually windy day, which, it appears, rather favored some hunters above us to put fire in the prairie, (to drive game,) which they did. About 11 o'clock, it was observed by Mr. Kyle's family approaching their farm with the speed of lightning. Having no negroes, the old lady, (Mrs. Kyle, the mother of Mrs. Kendall,) accompanied by her son, hurried to fend off the fire, and save the fence, which you must know is the fruit of many a hard knock; but alas! before the old lady could retreat, she was enveloped in flames. Her son, seeing this, endeavored to save his mother, and both perished together—leaving the old gentleman alone to mourn their loss."

The residence of Mr. Kyle is situated in the midst of a large prairie, about 11 miles north of Monticello. It is but a few days since,, in passing through that part of the country, we called upon the old gentleman, (who is father-in-law to the Hon. Amos Kendall,) and had the pleasure of taking him by the hand. He is very old, and much enfeebled. He spoke to us of his past life, and its many changeful and varied scenes, and of the contentment he experienced in having at length become settled upon his little farm, remote from the din and strife of the great world, where he hoped his few remaining days would glide away happily and tranquilly. But, truly, "we know not what a day may bring forth." By an unseen and unexpected dispensation of fortune, he is deprived of the partner of his life, the companion of his old age, who shared alike his adversity and his prosperity, and of his only remaining son, the solace and support of his declining years. He is, as our friend truly says, "left alone to mourn his loss"—The only inmates of the family being himself, wife and son.

We learn, that owing to delays in the mail, Mr. Kendall's already afflicted family did not recieve intelligence of this overwhelming calamity, until the 14th inst.

The substance of their information is, that, perceiving the approaching of the fire, the old lady, who was a woman of uncommon resolution, went out with her son and another young man to ward it off from some stacks of grain, which were supposed to be in danger. Taking their station in advance of the stacks, with the usual means for extinguishing the burning grass, they soon saw the flames approaching before a strong north-west wind, with unusual fury. The young man who was with them, impressed with the danger, urged them to retire, and ran himself. Proceeding some distance, he looked back, and saw the fire within thirty or forty yards of them, and, by their gestures supposed that Alexander Kyle was attempting to induce his mother to fly, who, however, did not yet seem to be sensible of her danger. Almost in a moment afterwards, they were involved in the dense cloud of smoke which rolls before a violent prairie fire. In a few minutes it passed away, when the son was seen attempting to rise. On being approached, it was found that, with the exception of his boots, cap, and waistband of his pantaloons, his dress was entirely consumed, and most of his body and limbs burned to a crisp.

About thirty yards from him lay the lifeless body of his mother, all her clothing consumed except a part of the body of her dress. "On the spot where she fell," says the writer of the letter, "I gathered up the beads of her necklace, the pins of her dress, and the buttons of Alexander's clothes, which shows us that he had struggled to save her, until his own clothes were consumed, and I suppose, her life extinct."

The catastrophe happened about 1 o'clock, p. m., and Alexander expired about 10 o'clock that evening. On the 24th, the mother and son were buried in one grave. They were devoted to each other in life, and they are united in death.

Mr. and Mrs. Kyle were well known in this community as exemplary members of the Methodist church. Their son, Alexander, for many years was a clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office, and was universally beloved for his purity of character, and kind disposition.

The bereaved husband and father has already lived over his "three score years and ten." He will, it is not doubted, return to his only surviving child, as soon as the season and his health will allow him to travel, and spend with her the residue of his life.—*Washington Union.*

CHARLES T. TORREY.—This gentleman is represented by those who have recently seen him, as very feeble and fast failing, unable to do the least work, and having no prospect of life, unless released speedily.

Governor of Virginia.

"Extra Billy Smith" has been elected Governor of Virginia, to take office on the first of January next. Mr. S. acquired the name of "Extra Billy," by his habit of making what he called "extra charges," on the Post Office Department, while engaged as a contractor for carrying the mails.—He is a Democrat, of course.

THE MISSING MEXICAN INSTALMENTS.—General Santa Ana, writes from Havana to a friend in New York, about the Mexican instalments, due for indemnity to our citizens and winds up thus:

"In short, in my opinion, the instalments to which you refer, were paid in ready cash; but, if it is not so, the Minister and the agent, Voss, are responsible; the former for having disobeyed my positive orders, and the latter for not having fulfilled the orders of his constituents.

I am, with all consideration, yr. obt. servt.
Who kisses your hand,
A. L. DE SANTA ANA.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The Louisville Journal says:—"Five dollar counterfeit notes on the State Bank of Indiana are coming into circulation again. One of them is before us. It has for its centre vignette a ship between portraits of Washington and Lafayette. None of the genuine notes have such a vignette."

PRETTY GOOD.—The Wheeling Times has the following attempt at wit:

"The Ohio papers speak of Mr. McNulty having escaped from the Sheriff, at Newark, a few days ago. He was on here on Friday morning without the Sheriff, though we presume he had not been *discharged* as he was well *cocked* all the time."

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.—There was a collision of the up and down trains on the Wilmington, N. C. Railroad, on the 3d inst., in broad daylight, by which the two engines were ruined, and the lives of a hundred passengers jeopardized—none of whom, however, were killed. The carelessness was so gross that the directors discharged the two engineers, Britt and Sarlee, the next morning. The accident delayed the mails a day.

THE SUGAR CROP.—The New Orleans Bee of the 3d ventures upon an estimate of the sugar crop of Louisiana for the present year at 156,000 hhds. In fifteen Parishes it falls short about 36,000 hhds. In 1844 it was 190,000.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—A Naval General Court Lartial for the trial of Passed Midshipman Bissel and such others as may be brought before it, has convened at Norfolk on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania. The following officers compose the Court: Commanders Stribling, Armstrong, Farragut and Rudd, and Lieuts. Upshur, Manning, and Bushrod Hunter. Lieut. A. Pennock, Judge Advocate.

SUICIDE.—On the 9th inst. at Mount Carmel, Clermont county, Ohio, John Lisle, a respectable gentleman of about 50 years of age, after having retired from the family circle after breakfast, deliberately hung himself with the carriage reins.

PERJURY IN NEW JERSY.—Judge Hornblower, of New Jersy, lately directed the acquittal of a man indicted for perjury, on the ground that the oath having been taken with the uplifted hand, and not in accordance with the requirements of the statute, no indictment for perjury could be sustained upon it. The judge is a strict constructionist, and adheres to the *letter* of the law.

TROUBLE IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.—The papers from Van Buren, Ark., by last night's mail, says the St. Louis Republican of the 3d inst. mentions several cases in which lives have been destroyed by the national police. Joseph Swimmer and Stouin, Cherokees of the treaty party, were killed on the 20th by a party of fifteen men—the first was shot five times, and the latter stabbed twice through the heart. On Friday night, the 14th ult., Tom Water a Cherokee, was killed in a barbarous manner, about twelve miles north of this, in the Cherokee nation.

It is added that considerable excitement exists in the Nation in consequence of these acts of atrocity. The Intelligencer invokes the interposition of the State or of the United States to stop these proceedings.

☞ An experimental trip was made on Wednesday last from Norfolk to Hampton Roads by the U. S. steamer Water Witch and Engineer, the former with Loper's propeller, and the latter with perpendicular wheels. The Engineer distanced the Water Witch about a mile; but when lashed stern to stern, the Water Witch towed the Engineer.

☞ A brick block of buildings at Kendall's mills Fairfield, Me., was wholly destroyed by fire, on Monday morning the 8th inst. It took in the second story occupied by O. H. Holbrook, extensively engaged in bootmaking, who lost his entire stock, books and papers. No insurance.—His loss probably amounts to $4000. On one store occupied by E. S. Page, who had an insurance of $500 on his goods, there was an insurance by Holbrook of $900. On the other store, there was an insurance for $450—occupied by J. S. Clark & Co., who had $1000 insured on their stock a portion of which was saved.

DEBT PAID.—The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions have fully paid their debt of $40,000.

From the New York Evening Gazette.

Scraps of Curious Information.

STEAMBOATS.

In the last four numbers, the progress of steamboats both in this country and Europe, has been reviewed, showing conclusively the advance of mechanichal knowledge in both countries. This is a subject always interesting; but there is one page in history, which, though short, is dark and gloomy. To this page we now turn in a short notice, of the *accidents* that have occurred to steamboats, since their introduction into this country.

The first steamboat accident in this country, happened in 1816 to the Washington, on the Ohio river. According to a letter to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury written in 1838, the whole number of steam engines of every kind that were then in use in the United States, was 3010; of this number, 300 were in steamboats; 350 in locomotives; and 1360 in manufactories of different kinds.

The number of accidents to steam engines up to that time, causing loss of life was 269, of which number, 230 were in steamboats.

The greatest loss of life by steamboat accident was by the collision, and sinking of the Monmouth in 1837 on the Mississippi; the number of lives lost was 300.

The greatest loss of life by the explosion of a steamboat was in 1830, in the case of the Oronoko on the same; the number of lives lost was 130.

The boilers of the steamboat Moselle, blew up at Cincinnati, Ohio, destroying 120 persons.

The greatest loss of life by *snagging*, was in the case of the steamboat St. Louis on the Mississippi in 1834, when there were 13 lives lost.

The greatest loss of life by *shipwreck* was in the case of Home in 1837, on the coast of North Carolina, when 100 persons were lost.

The greatest loss of life, by the burning of a steamboat up to that time, was in the case of the Ben Sherrod on the Mississippi in 1837.

The number of steamboats lost up to 1823 was 23. During the year 1837 no less than 30 steamboats were lost on the Western waters. During the ten years from 1830 to 1840 eighty steamboats were lost by explosion, in the United States, by which means 780 persons were killed outright, and 296 wounded badly, of which number 254 died from the injuries received.

On the 14th of June 1837, the steamboat Pulaski, was destroyed by the explosion of one of her boilers while on the passage from Charleston to Baltimore, and 132 persons perished.

About the same time a similar accident occurred to the steamer Washington on Lake Erie, by which 50 lives were lost.

One hundred and seventy lives were lost by the destruction of the Lexington in 1840. The particulars of this sad disaster are familiar to every New Yorker, and therefore it would be worse than useless to repeat them.

The burning of the "Erie" on Lake Erie in Aug. 1841, sent to their untimely graves 175 persons—and it is but a short time since our sympathies were aroused by the destruction of the ill-fated Swallow.

Accidents to steamboats are alarmingly frequent, and scarce a newspaper reaches us from the South or West, but chronicles the destruction of one or more. As these accidents in nine cases out of ten happen through gross carelessness, the persons responsible should be punished as the sacrifice of human life requires. This method, I think would soon put a stop to them.

Debate in the U. S. Senate.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1845.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Cass on a former day, were taken up for consideration.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the national fortifications and of their armaments; and whether other defensive works are necessary; and into the condition and quantity of the military supplies; and into the state of the means possessed by the Government for the defence of the country.

Resolved. That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to enquire into the present condition of that great branch of the public service, and into the state of the militia law; and that they be further instructed to report such changes in the existing system as will give more experience and efficiency to that arm of defence, and will place it in the best condition for protecting the country, should it be exposed to foreign invasion.

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the navy of the United States, and into the quantity and condition of supplies now on hand, and whether an increase of them is not necessary to the efficient operation of the navy, and to its preservation and augmentation; and, generally, into its capacity for defending our coast and our commerce, and for any service the exigencies of the country may probably require.

The resolutions having been read—

Mr. Cass rose and addressed the Senate. Is it possible, said he, to read the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, and to witness the indication of public opinion which are disclosed about us, without being aware that a crisis rapidly approaches; that the present state of the intercourse between this country and Great Britain demands serious consideration, and may demand a cordial co-operation in action on the part of Congress and the whole nation? The President has told us that the negotiations have arrived at, if not a close, at all events, a position which is about tantamount to a close. The claims of the two nations he finds utterly irreconcileable, and a relinquishment of claims to some extent on the part of one or both countries, or the intervention of a meditating power, seem now to be the only alternatives which can avert that most disastrous event, a state of war.

This Government had already declined to submit the matter to arbitration: it was a course which might with propriety be adopted by independent nations, under equal circumstances, but unfortunately, in our controversy with England, those equal circumstances did not exist. It was obvious that an umpire would have to be taken from one of the associated monarchies of Europe, and we might well hesitate to leave the decision in such hands. It would, he thought, be better to hold fast our rights, than, by submitting them to a doubtful arbitration, to risk their loss. War was a great calamity, and should, if possible, be avoided; but there were calamities more to be dreaded than war, and among these calamities was national dishonor. He did not rise for the purpose of discussing our right to Oregon; that was a subject which would come up in its proper place, and at a proper time. He was aware that a great diversity of opinion existed as to the extent of our claims, and, for himself, he would embrace this opportunity of expressing his cordial and entire adhesion to the views expressed by the President in his message to Congress in relation to this matter.

It must be pretty evident to all who examine the subject that the pretentions of the two nations are utterly irreconcileable. The most liberal as yet made by England fell far below our most moderate claim; and under these circumstances, said Mr. C., what are we to do? Shall we recede! No, sir: as to receding, it is a thing not to be thought of for a moment. It is a thing which I allude to only to denounce it, and in this denunciation I am sure that I shall be joined by every true hearted American. Nothing is to be gained by pusillanimity.

He who would be content to attain a present temporary advantage at the expense of future dishonor and disgrace but sows the whirlwind and reaps the storm. I will, continued Mr. C., here repeat a maxim which cannot be too deeply impressed upon our minds, viz: that it is better to fight for the first inch than for acres afterwards; better to fight for the door sill than for the hearth stone; to maintain our national character unblemished is of greater consequence than the acquisition of wealth or extended possessions; it is this which possesses a moral influence in the hour of danger which is beyond all price. I repeat it, upon this question we cannot recede. Our destiny is onward. You might as well attempt to chain the waves of the Pacific as to arrest the progress of this nation. There is a tide of emigration now finding its way, making for itself a channel through the barriers of the Rocky Mountains, which must inundate every portion of the vast territory lying beyond them. A vigorous and hardy population are spreading themselves abroad in that region, and they demand the protection of this government. Shall they not have it? Shall they not have the benefit of our laws and institutions extended to them?

Only last week memorials were laid upon your table asking for your protection; and do you think that, if their application is disregarded, they will long continue to seek your favor or conciliate your regard? No sir, the possessions they have acquired they will hold by the bayonet. They will not tamely sit still and await your tardy movements.

The great principles of mutual protection and allegiance, if not adhered to by you in favor of that adventurous people, a portion of your own citizens, you dishearten them, and they become a prey to foreign diplomatic chicanery. What is it inspires the hearts of those who have found a home in that distant region, if not the prospect of enjoying the blessings of civil and religious liberty under the fostering care of this Government? It is impossible that this state of things should continue; or it seems to me utterly impossible that a community having the same interests and occupying the same territory can hold a divided allegiance, and be governed by two distinct and separate sovereignties. Are their claims upon this Government to be disregarded by us altogether? Have they no rights to be enforced, and wrongs to be redressed? How is either tha one or the other to be done amid conflicting authorities constituted within the same limits? Possessory titles to lands might be held to be good in favor of the party last getting possession. How can justice be obtained by going into a court composed of the very party from whom redress or restitution is sought? England herself invulnerable; the arrows of justice cannot even reach her heel. Touch but her rights in the minutest particular and her national sympathies and prejudices are aroused, and she is prepared to resist to the utmost. Shall we be less tenacious of our rights? We are warned by the infirmities of human nature to trust our cause to none but ourselves. If then we cannot, with a due regard to national honor, retrace our steps, and as England has placed herself in our path what course is before us? I have no hesitation in saying, if England adheres to her last proposition, and refuses to relinquish it, it is tantamount to a declaration of war. I hope, nay, I say rather, I wish that England would awaken to a sense of her injustice, and yield when she can yield honorably. But will she do so? It is safest to believe she will not; and this dictate of caution is fortified by the whole tenor of her conduct. When did she ever relinquish a hold that she had once gained? The course taken by the two great leaders of her Administration may be regarded as a pretty sure index of what may be expected from her policy.

[Mr. Cass here quoted from the London Morning Chronicle a portion of the debate which occurred in the house of Commons, April 4, 1845, in relation to the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States.]

Here (said Mr. C.) is the leader of the great Whig party in the British House of Commons denouncing the annexation of Texas to this country, because it tends to territorial aggrandizement: and all this cant about British moderation and philanthropy is believed in by the credulous and the infatuated; but let them not suppose it is believed in by us. The timely and wholesome rebuke administered to Mexico might, with equal propriety, be administered to England.—The moderation of England! Such a colossal power as England has built up the world has never seen. Her fortifications gird the earth and her ships cover the sea. I have procured from the Librarian a few statistics of England's power and greatness. She holds sway over 153,000,000 of people. A little narrow island on the western coast of Europe gives laws to one fifth of the whole human race. She holds sovereignty over three millions eight hundred and twelve square miles, one eighth of the whole globe. And in the whole course of her acquisitions, from the subjugation of Ireland downwards, it has always been by force of arms. There has never been an instance, so far as I remember, where an independent people submitted themselves willingly to her domination or control; never an instance where a people, or the fragments of a people, united with her out of reverence or regard to her institutions. I have no pleasure in national crimination and recrimination, but we cannot, if we would, shut our eyes to these truths. They have made a lasting impression on my mind, and I am but little disposed to yield to pretensions, urged as she urges them. And she charges that we, too, are ambitious. Why, we have made but three accessions, and they were, all of them, coterminous regions with our own. And now, when in the process of the accomplishment of a junction consummated by the voluntary act of a free people, that nation, so celebrated for its self-assumed moderation; interposes in words, if not by deeds, and bestows upon us the utmost villification.

While I would sacredly regard the rights of other nations, I would extend the benefit of our own laws and institutions over all who claim our protection; for I have no fear that an extension of territory will weaken our Government. It has a life-preserving principle within itself; in the control which the whole body of the people have over the Government—a better security than fleets and armies. And if this Administration would crown its labors—and in all it has yet done it has acted with equal ability and success—let it secure the peaceful annexation of Oregon and California, and it will have secured to itself the lasting gratitude of the country.

[Mr. Cass again referred to some passage in the English newspapers, expressive of the feelings entertained by the leading men of that nation towards the United States.]

Under these imposing circumstances, (continued Mr. C.,) we may well ask of the watchman, 'What of the night?'" What are we to do? I take for granted that we will give notice of the termination of joint occupancy, according to the recommendation of the President, (for I cannot suppose that the people of Oregon are to be left without protection,) and if we do there must be a war. And it will be no trifling war, but a war of extermination. The danger cannot be averted by indifference. It is better to look a difficulty in the face, by making the adaquate preparations, showing to England and the world the spectacle of an undevided people. One war has already found us unprepared, and reflect for a moment what that condition of things cost the countrp in blood and treasure. Our preparations should be vigorous, prompt efficient. The President has discharged his duty ably and fearlessly; let us now discharge ours.—It is my firm conviction, and I do not hesitate thus publicly to express it, that the surest if not the only means of avoiding a war is to be united in the determination to carry it on, if it does come, with all the energies God has given us. Our country is extensive and populous: we have a spacious frontier exposed, unfortified and ungarrisoned, with a very diminutive navy, which ought, espacially the steam portion of it, to be put in a better condition with all practicable speed. These preparations require time, but the patriotism of the American people is always awake, and prepared in a single instant to repel aggression and to resent injury—ready to demonstrate to the whole world that republicans are jealous of their interests, and determined to support and maintain them.

Mr. Mangum said he regretted exceedingly that the honerable Senator from Michigan had thought it his duty to bring forward these resolutions at this time; and he still more profoundly regretted the strain of remarks which the Senator had thought proper to use. The honerable Senator had expressed his entire and perfect confidence in the wisdom and discretion of the Executive, and his own perfect coincidence of sentiment with the Executive.

Mr. Cass disclaimed having used any such expression.

I have thrown together, (said Mr. M.) these desultory remarks, more for the purpose of exhibiting my views to my own constituents, than for any other effect. My own American feelings cannot be questioned. I go for the Union, for every part of it; and when that Union is menaced or invaded, I set aside all domestic difficulties, and stand side by side with the foremost in its defence. But, sir, we claim moderation, justice, proper respect and deference on both sides. War would seem to be monstrous in this advanced state of civilization, when the world has long since buried the sword, or rather converted it into the pruning hook. Under such circumstances I trust and believe that all national deferences may be adjusted without war. If war comes, I repeat the idea, it will result from the jealousy arising between republican and monarchial institutions.

But I hope (continued Mr. M.) that the resolutions will be allowed to lie over. We are in the process of executing an order of the Senate, (forming the committees.) We have been flooded with petitions which should have been referred. The very committees proposed to be instructed by these resolutions are not yet formed, and when formed, every individual will feel it to be his duty to look into the subject specified in them. My only objection to this mode of proceeding is the giving too great publicity to our movements; for every word that goes forth from here, from each side of this Chamber, will be scrutinized on the other side of the water.

Mr. M. then adverted to the propriety of extending protection to our settlers in Oregon, as the surest means of strengthening the powers of the Government.

Speculation (said Mr. M.) has been rife in the North, that Oregon should be made an independent sovereignty. This, he thought, would be impossible. The feeling of Americanism was too strongly imprinted in the breast of every one born upon American soil to be so easily eradicated.

Mr. M. concluded by moving a postponement of the further consideration of the resolutions until to-morrow.

Mr. Allen said that he hoped the resolutions would pass, and he thought they would have been adopted without the obstruction of a solitary vote. They were resolutions of inquiry, similar to those which were ordinarily passed at every session.—The subjects embraced in those resolutions were of a grave nature, and the attention of the committees ought to be directed to them. And now that the resolutions had been introduced, and that the attention of the Senate has been called to the subject, the rejection of them by the Senate would do more to paralyze the energies of this country than any act in the power of the Senate to perform.—The resolutions were predicated upon the idea that the state of our foreign relations were such, and our home defence such, as to require that the attention of Congress should be directed to them. The rejection of the resolutions would not change those foreign relations, but their rejection would be a declaration on the part of the Senate, that they would not even prepare for an emergency which might arise out of them; and then what would be the position of the United States? Great Britain was a Power whose policy, as well as well as general justice, is known throughout the entire orb of the civilized world, and needs only to be named to be remembered by all. Great Britain is a Power who conducts her negotiations with a fleet upon the coast of that Power with whom she negotiates, ever ready to settle questions which cannot be settled by words, by resorting to the Gallic mode of casting the sabre into the scale of controversy. The United States has been, as was very wisely observed by the able and experienced Senator from Michigan, by the very circumstances arising out of our institutions, always unprepared for the emergencies of war. We have no standing army in the European sense of the term; we have, what is better, a standing militia—a nation of soldiers; but a nation without military organization.

The resolutions had been treated by Senators on the other side almost equivalent to a declaration of war. Why, had they been offered in any stage of the negotiation, they would have been entirely innocent. It is not a movement at which Great Britain or any other country could rightfully take offence. Suppose were in no danger, either in the present or future, of a war with Great Britain or any other country—suppose we enjoyed the most uninterrupted peace, and the most inviolate guaranty of peace for the future, would there be any impropriety of inquiring into the amount of naval force we possessed, into the efficiency and organization of the militia? None, I presume. Why, then, is it deemed unwise now? Even the instituting an inquiry into the military affairs of the country. If it be improper for any reason, it is because we are afraid to prepare in advance for the contingencies of a war. There can be no other reason, that, while we have an unadjusted question of territory with that nation whose pride it is to stretch her gigantic arms over the habitable globe, that we are not to ask ourselves, Are we ready to receive a column of British bayonets or fifty sail of line of battle ships. We are not to ask ourselves this! Why, because it looks to the possibility of conflict with England. Sir, we had another controversy with Great Britain, which has been suspended, not settled by the treaty of 1842. When that treaty was pending, from this very seat I declared it contained more seeds of discord than those it was intended to eradicate.

What did the two Houses of Congress do in reference to the question of national defence? They did not stop to pass a resolution of inquiry, but they passed a solemn act giving the President power to provide against invasion.

The Senator on the other side says he is disposed to trust the whole subject to the President. Why, what subject does he mean? The negotiation? Or does he mean the subject matter of these resolutions?

Mr. Mangum explained. If there was to be an increase of the army or navy, he desired that the proposition for that increase should come from the President, and not from any of his subordinates.—The Administration ought to take the whole responsibility, and he would find ample support from every quarter.

Mr. Cass here interposed. He said that the honorable Senator had used the word subordinates twice, and he wished to know what he meant by subordinates.

Mr. Mangum said he meant the heads of the Departments, with whom the committees necessarily had communication.

Mr. Allen continued. He adverted to the act of Congress (March 3d, 1839) conferring on Mr. Van Buren the power of providing against invasion, and placing at his disposal ten million of dollars, and remarked that Mr. Van Buren was astonished when he found the power conferred upon him. He had not asked Congress for such a law; he had merely recommended military preparations. In the place of which they conferred upon the President the whole military forces of the country. This was what Congress then did, in reference to the very Power with whom we are now negotiating. It was the habit of the Roman Senate, on the approach of any national danger, to pass resolutions conferring on one of the Consuls the power to provide that the Republic should sustain no detriment—

"Ne rei Republicæ detrimentum caperat."

And under that power he was created Dictator for a limited time. Thus it was in the case to which he had referred. No one in the United States supposed at the moment that Great Britain would treat the act as an act of war. The act was passed, and negotiation followed, and the questions in dispute were suspended by the treaty of 1842.—How stands the case now? The President sets forth in his annual message that nothing had been accomplished by negotiation, and the Senator rises in his place and does that which every Senator does at every session, submits a resolution of inquiry, and for this it seems the distinguished Senator receives the implied censure from the Senator from North Carolina.

Sir, (said Mr. A.) the resolutions come well from the Senator from Michigan—they come well for him, because he had the double experience of war and peace—because his age and character are calculated to give to the resolutions a consequence, and to recommend them to the serious consideration of the committees to which the resolutions are addressed. Is it possible that we have arrived at the humiliating condition when an American Congress is afraid to institute a resolution of inquiry into the state of our national defences? It was the business of Congress to take upon itself the responsibility to judge what the country required, and to make provision for the national defence. Nothing could more innocent, more judicious, more necessary, than the resolutions submitted by the Senator. He supposed, after the able exposition the mover gave, the resolutions would have passed as the facts he had referred to passed, with the full concurrence of that body.

Mr. A. concluded by expressing his sincere satisfaction at hearing from the Senator from North Carolina what, should it be realized, would make this nation not only powerful enough to cope with Great Britain, but with the European world in arms. That Senator had told them that, upon a declaration of war, there would not be found an anti war man in the nation.

Mr. Mangum observed that he only spoke for himself and for his constituents.

Mr. Allen hoped it might be found true, and that the resolutions would go to the committee, and that all the discussions which it might be deemed necessary to have in relation to the necessity for, and the mode of preparation, should be reserved for the time at which a distinct and specific declaration should be made.

Mr. Archer said he rose not to excite or repress discussion, but to refer to some considerations which it appeared to him had been overlooked in the remarks already made. He would not impute to any Senator the insolence of supposing a want of patriotism on the part of any gentleman belonging to that body. He believed they were all prepared in every event to maintain the honor of the country. He would assume even more than this, that if our common country should unhappily become involved in war, with a small Power or a large one, even if a large portion of our country entertained sentiments of disapproval of the cause of the war, there would not be found any man so unpatriotic who would refuse to lend his whole energies to the defence of the country, right or wrong.

Mr. Allen said perhaps he had been misunderstood. The Senator from North Carolina had stated that after a declaration of war, there would not be found an anti-war man in the country. He hoped there would not. He would inquire of the Senator from Virginia whether he understood him as alleging that he (Mr. A.) imputed any unpatriotic sentiments to any gentleman in that body.

Mr. Archer said he made no such imputation.—For himself, he thought it absurd to make professions of patriotism, or to make professions of personal honor. He hoped, therefore, he would hear no more professions. He merely wanted to call the attention of the Senator from Michigan, for whose character he entertained a profound regard, and who, he believed would be the last man on that

Daily Commercial Journal.

LOCAL NEWS.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.—The enlargement of our paper enables us, as we had long desired, to devote more particular attention to the present state and progress of the manufactures of our city. The extent and variety of these manufactures, it has often seemed to us, are scarcely known or properly estimated, even in our own community. There is scarcely a department of the mechanical art, that has not its industrious representative in this huge, dusky workshop in which we live. From time to time we will present such statistics as we may be able to collect of the different branches of business, being careful that they shall have at least the merit of correctness.

As the Iron is, perhaps, the most important branch of Pittsburgh manufactures, we have determined upon commencing our notices with its statistics, paying due attention afterwards to the different departments of business. We will probably commence our notices on Monday.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.—No officers elected for the purpose of administering our city government, have duties of more importance to discharge, than the Directors of the Poor. During the ensuing winter, particularly, these duties will be of pressing importance. The prevalence of a fatal disease, and the suffering and deprivation caused by the fire, will be severely felt among the poor. Under such circumstances, it is of the last consequence that men of prudence and energy, humanity and promptness, should be selected. Of course, we design to point particular attention to no one of the candidates before the people. Where there are so many competent persons applicants for the station, it can scarcely be otherwise than that good selections will be made. Our only desire is, that our citizens should properly estimate the necessity of making a proper choice.

A RUN OFF—Last evening about dusk, a horse attached to a milk wagon, a woman driving, was observed rushing down St. Clair street at a terrific rate. "A run off!" Catch him!" "There's a woman in the wagon!" were cries from all sides. Four or five young gentlemen standing on the Exchange steps, and, no doubt, moved by the last observation, ran out and endeavored to check the animal. One of them, more daring than the rest, jumped in front of the horse, and catching him by the bridle brought him to a dead stand. He was on the point of breaking out with assurances to the lady that there was no cause of alarm, when "Let go te pridle, you t—m fool—dosh ye want me for freshe here in te treet!" made him let go in short order. The lady had only been driving hard to get home early.

THE SEMINOLE PREACHER.—We are requested to state that this Chief is to preach to morrow evening in the Second Presbyterian Church, Fifth street. We are told that his exhortations are very interesting, and we presume that such of our citizens as can, will embrace the opportunity so rarely afforded of hearing the doctrines of civilization and religion from a child of the forest.

A HARD CASE.—A man who had been a sufferer by the fire of the 10th of April last, drew his share of the relief money yesterday from the Exchange Bank. The poor fellow lost it in the street before he got home. We did not learn his name.

BREAKING WINDOWS.—A Dutchman who had got a 'good load on,' was yesterday amusing himself by breaking Mr. Cimcottee's windows. The Frenchman would'nt stand it, and sent for officer Turner, who conveyed the offender to the Watch House. Mr. C. lost four clocks in the melee, completely smashed to fragments, worth about $30.

A FALL.—An elderly gentleman was thrown from his horse yesterday, in the upper part of Allegheny. He did not appear to be much hurt, but his horse took fright and left.

THE COURTS.—The Jury in the case of Dimbler vs. Bailey, will receive the charge of the Judge this morning. No more business, we presume, will be transacted to-day. Judge Grier will open his court again on Monday, until which time the jury has been adjourned.

The speeches of the counsel in the case of Dimbler vs. Bailey, are said to have been distinguished by unusual ability. Austin and Black for plaintiff; McCandless and Loomis for defence.

COMMON PLEAS.—The court is still engaged in the case of Walker vs. Walker.

DEATH IN THE HOSPITAL.—A young man by the name of Miles died in the Hospital yesterday morning of small pox.

ICE.—Large quantities of ice are floating in the rivers, and a continuance of such weather as we had yesterday, will very soon close navigation.

A PITTSBURGH BOOK.—Mr. S. Young, "The Literary Drayman," we understand, is shortly to issue a novel entitled the "Smoky City."

COLD.—The weather was exceedingly cold, yesterday.

A BAD PRACTICE.—A friend called on us the other day, and complained of the practice of carrying lighted candles into stables at night. He says that this is frequently done in his neighborhood. We should suppose such a practice to be dangerous in the extreme.

WHO STOLE SINGER'S COAT.—This exciting question has finally been answered, and the public mind quieted. Officer Hague yesterday arrested a man by the name of John Fitz Charles, who had a pair of gloves in his posssession identified by Mr. S. as his property, in the pockets of the coat when stolen. He was fully committed.

POLICE.—There were three cases before his Honor yesterday morning. One man paid his fine, and the other two were sent to the hill.

TO-NIGHT, the Whigs meet for the election of their Delegates to the City Convention, to assemble next Wednesday. The contest promises to be warmly conducted, but with good feeling.

ODD FELLOWS.—It is stated that $7,911 31 were forwarded to the Odd Fellow's Lodges in this city, for the relief of such brethren as had suffered by the fire. Of this sum, $6,532 06 were distributed among the sufferers. The balance, $1,379 25, was appropriated for the benefit of widows and orphans claiming the protection of the fraternity.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS are performing in Washington city.

A FANCY DRESSING BUREAU, French clock, patent lever watch, and high oost bedstead, will be sold at McKenna's, this evening, at 7 o'clock, by order of assignees.

☞ The Toronto (Canada) Patriot thus comments upon the passage in the President's message concerning Oregon:—

"Although the mere language of this document is not violent, we think it betrays an exceedingly bad spirit, wholly unworthy the head of a great nation. The warm manner in which M. Guizot's hit about 'the bounce of power' is treated, cannot but be offensive to the French nation. The matter is now in the hands of Congress. If that body vote for twelve months' notice, and also make the necessary military and naval appropriations on a war scale, then indeed we may anticipate the worst."

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, evening.

GENTLEMEN:—Flour is firmly held at $6, although the market is inactive. The prices of Cotton are tending upward as the stock (already light) decreases. I hear of no sales to-day. About 3000 bushels Wheat sold late yesterday for grinding at $1 28 cents. No arrivals of Corn to-day. Southern yellow may be quoted at 68 a 70. Lead is offered freely at $4.90, 6 mos. Some New Orleans Molasses, new, sold at 26 cents, and old crop at 22 a 24 cts. Nothing done in Sugar or Tobacco except for city use.

The operations at the Stock Exchange were to but moderate amount, and at a continued decline in prices—17,000 Pennsylvania 5's sold at 70; $2,000 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6's at 82; 500 shares Wilmington Rail road at 23 3-4; Reading Rail road sold at 56 1-2a26 3-4. U. States 5 s at 100; Texas 5's 23a24;

Twenty-ninth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

Washington, Dec. 17.

U. S. SENATE.

On motion of Mr. HAYWOOD, the Senate proceeded to the orders of the day, being the election of the members of the Standing Committees not yet balloted for. The following was the result:

Commerce—Messrs. Dix, Sevier, Johnson of Md., and Davis.

Manufactures—Sturgeon, Simmons, Colquitt and Speight.

Agriculture—Semple, Phelps, Terney and Corwin.

Military Affairs—Hannegan, Crittenden, Dix and Speight.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. ALLEN said he had just received a subpœna to attend the Supreme Court, and therefore asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to allow him to introduce his resolution to authorize the President to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory.

Mr. WEBSTER said the Senator from Ohio ought first to ask permission of the Senate to obey the summons of the Court. This was the usual practice, and he therefore moved that the Senator have leave, which was agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN then renewed his request, which being objected to by Mr. HAYWOOD, was not acceded to.

The Senate then proceeded in the ballot.

Naval Affairs—Cameron, Dickinson, Levy and Mangum.

Militia—Barrow, Fairfield, Semple and Westcott.

Public Lands—Speight, Woodbridge, Ashley and Morehead.

Private Land Claims—Jarnegan, Semple, Woodbridge and Pennybacker.

Indian Affairs—Bagby, Phelps, Ashley and Jarnegan.

Claims—Pennybacker, J. M. Clayton, Turney and Johnson of Md.

Judiciary—Breese, Berrien, Westcott and Webster.

Revolutionary Claims—Hannegan, T. Clayton, Colquitt and Greene.

Post Office and Post Roads—Sturgeon, Simmons, Semple and Dayton.

Roads and Canals—Lewis, Corwin, Sturgeon and Davis.

Pensions—Ashley, Pearce, Atchison and Barrow.

District of Columbia—Breese, Jenness, Miller and Johnson, Md.

Patents and Patent Office—Hannegan, Phelps, Sturgeon and Lewis.

Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Breese and Greene.

Public Buildings—Dayton and Bright.

Printing—Chalmers and Upham.

Retrenchment—Atherton, Morehead, Dickinson and Turney.

Territories—Cameron, Evans, Chalmers and Corwin.

Engrossed bills—Chalmers and Jarnegan.

Enrolled bills—Bright, Jarnegan and Levy.

Joint Committee on the Library—Pearce, of Md., Lewis and Chalmers.

Mr. SPEIGHT called up his resolution to go into the election of public printer.

The Senate then went into the election of a printer with the following result:

Ritchie & Heiss,	27
Gales & Seaton,	20
Jefferson & Co.,	2

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The principle business before the House to-day was the discussion on the reference of the Massachusetts resolutions in favor of an alteration in the Naturalization Laws.

Mr. LEVIN addressed the House in an exceedingly eloquent speech in favor of refering the resolutions to a Select Committee, instead of the Committee on the judiciary.

Before the debate, which was very animated, was concluded, the House adjourned.

From the nature of the discussion so far we are inclined to believe that the reference asked for by the friends of the resolutions will be granted.

Horrible Murder of a Woman and Two Children.

A slip from the office of the New York Court Calendar, gives us the following revolting particulars of the murder of a woman and two children.

It may be true, but we are inclined to think the whole statement a hoax: "We hasten to lay before the readers of the 'Court Calendar and Police Reporter,' the horrible intelligence of the most outrageous murder that has been committed in the neighborhood of New York for many years.

On Saturday evening, while Mr. Jacobs, a farmer residing near Whitestone, up the East River, was absent on a visit to Albany, a colored man by the name of Henry Carter went to the house of Mr. J., and there made an assault on Mrs. Jacobs, and finally smothered her with a blanket by cramming it into her mouth. The scoundrel then took two of Mrs. Jacob's children, a girl and boy between the ages of 3 and 10, and put them to death by dashing out their brains with a rolling pin. A third child of Mrs. J. fortunately fled and secreted herself in a barn until the murderer fled.

We learn that footsteps have been traced to the river side, in consequence of the snow which fell on Saturday evening, though the marks made are such as would make a person think that the murderer had placed the heels of his shoes forward to prevent detection, so as to leave the imprint that the murderer had come from the river side, instead of going from the house. He has not been arrested."

A Washington letter, published in the New York Courier, says—

Mr. Buchanan, on Friday last, had an interview of several hours with Mr. Pakenham, but it is not known, though it is surmised that the Oregon question was brought, in some form, under consideration. It is stated on authority, in which I place reliance, that Lord Aberdeen is not entirely satisfied with the tone and manner in which the negotiation has been conducted by Mr. Pakenham, nor with its having been abruptly brought to a close, and that he has intimated as much to our Minister at London, and probably to Mr. Pakenham, through dispatches brought by the Cambria.

Another Washington letter, published in the N. Y., Tribune, says—

I understand that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had resolved to let the Oregon business work its own settlement; that they differ from President Polk, and will leave it to time to work out what the rabid Loco Focos would call the sword to perform. In other words, I understand that the Committee are inclined not to report a bill for the termination of the joint occupancy.

The following statement is given in another letter:

A Mexican Minister whom nobody knows, is said to have been received at the White House, a day or two since. Rumor says he arrived in disguise in an U. S. ship at Pensacola from Vera Cruz. The Oregon negotiation is on the carpet again, and the correspondence has been renewed under more favorable auspices.

Correspondence of the American.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10, 4 P. M.

There has been a good demand for Cotton this morning, and the sales run up fully 32,000 bales.—Prices are exceedingly firm and ¼a¼c. higher than last week. Middling to good middling may be quoted at 6¼a7¼c. per lb.

About 300 hhds. Sugar have changed hands today at prices ranging from 4¼a6c. per lb. according to quality. Molasses is heavy at 21c. per gallon.

Some 1500 bbls. Flour have been disposed of this morning at $6,25a6,30 for Ohio brands. There is a better feeling in the market and holders now ask $6,50.

From the Baltimore American.

Four mails from New Orleans were received last night—the latest dates being of the 10th instant.

Albert J. Tirrell, charged with the murder of Mrs. Bickford at Boston some weeks since, was arrested at New Orleans on the 5th, having just arrived in the ship Sultana from New York.

Galveston dates to the 4th instant, mention the arrival there of four vessels from Bremen, with passengers. Planters from Mississippi were moving to Texas.

The U. S. ship Saratoga, Capt. Shubrick, detached from the Home Squadron and ordered to the Brazil station, left Pensacola on the 4th.

A letter has been received at Havana from Key West, which announces that the American ship Telumah, Capt. Borland, from Liverpool for Havana with a cargo of iron, earthenware, beer, machinery, &c., was wrecked the morning of the 13th ult. on Carysford Reef. It was supposed the vessel would be a total loss.

☞ In the Cherokee country, the temperance society numbers upward of 3000 members, among whom are many who were formerly pretty hard cases.

River Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH, }
DECEMBER 19, 1845. }

ARRIVED.

Josephine, Bowman, Cincinnati.
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
Miner, Kinney, Beaver.

DEPARTED.

Union, McLain, New Orleans.
Alliquippa, Smith, Cincinnati.
Michigan, Boies, Beaver,
Miner, Kinney, Beaver.

☞ 4½ *feet water in the channel.*

Those marked thus (*) are provided with Evan's Safety Guard for the prevention of explosion of boilers.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

☞ The owners of the steamer Plymouth, have contracted for a new boat for the St. Louis Trade.

☞ The steamer Brunette was to leave Cincinnati for this place, on Wednesday.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette of the 17th says: At this point the river is still declining though, not with much rapidity. At Louisville on Monday there was 7½ feet water in the canal and rising. The steamer Brunette arrived here yesterday morning from the mouth of the Ohio. We learn from a person who came passenger on her, that there were 27 boats at Cairo, most of them bound for Cincinnati, and upwards of 1000 strangers in them and in the town. Among them was the Doctor Franklin, with a good freight of Sugar, Molasses, &c., in this city. The Alhambra came up as far as Cairo, where she re-shipped her freight on the Yorktown, which will be up as soon as the water will admit. The Brunette passed the Ohio Belle at mouth of Cumberland. This boat is hourly expected up. A good deal of damage had been done to a number of boats at and near the mouth, and considerable quantities of freight had to be thrown overboard to save them.

The Cumberland river had 10 feet water on the Shoals—the Tennessee was pouring out furiously—and large quantities of ice were running from the Wabash. The indication of a general breakup seems to be much better below, than above.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Minstrel says the Louisville Journal of the 16th, bound for Arkansas river, is sunk at French island. The water was only up to her guards, but the rise in the river had not reached her.

The Palestine, from St. Louis for New Orleans, got aground 15 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, and her situation being dangerous, she threw overboard most of her cargo, consisting of several hundred barrels of flour, lead, &c., and was then able to proceed.

The Queen City got aground between this and Cincinnati, and was pulled off by the Sinaon Kenton. She is heavily loaded.

WEATHER AND RIVER.—The river opposite this city was free from ice last evening, and boomed along with much the appearance of a spring freshet. There is now water enough from Cincinnati down for the largest boats on the western waters. Some half dozen steamers are up for New Orleans, to leave to-day and to-morrow.

Steamboat freights on Saturday to New Orleans, were as follows: Flour 87½ a $1, Pork $1; Whiskey $1,12½.—*Cincinnti Gazette, Dec.* 15.

A Mammoth Boat.

The Cincinnati Chronicle claims the distinction of having sent forth the largest and best boat ever built on the western waters. She is called the Magnolia, and is certainly a vessel of huge dimensions. Her size and capacity is thus stated: length 245 feet; breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, eight feet four inches; estimate width on deck, including guards, seventy two feet. She has two engines; cylinders ten feet stroke, thirty inches diameter. Five boilers thirty four feet long, (double flues,) chimneys sixty two feet long, five feet diameter; wheels thirty feet six inches diameter; buckets fifteen feet long; pitman thirty-five feet long.

In the ladies' cabin there are fourteen rooms—not mere berths—nine feet by seven and a half feet in size. These rooms are fitted up as bed rooms, wanting no accomodations which a hotel on shore has, and adapted for families. These rooms are the most convenient we ever saw in a steamboat—the doors opening by a slide on a groove, so that they open and shut without noise, and are perfectly air tight. They open on one side into a splendid cabin, and the other, on a broad gallery running along the boat.

In the gentlemens' cabin are twenty six rooms, seven by eight feet.

In addition to the three regular cabins, there are the boiler deck and forecastle, each thirty-five feet long.

All the conveniencies of any description about the boat are superior to anything of the kind we have seen. The Magnolia is intended for a Vicksburg cotton boat in the winter, and a Louisville packet in the spring. She will leave Cincinnati son the first rise of water.

Zanesville Trade.

Through the politeness of Mr. L. Case, Collector at Zanesville, we have been furnished with the following facts in relation to our river trade, which we doubt not will be interesting to some of our readers.

During the year ending, Nov. 15th, 1845, the arrivals and clearances were:

	ARRIVED		CLEARED.
Of Flour	12,961	bbls.	60,404
" Salt	20,365	"	20,321
" Merchandize	4,045,778	lbs	1'405,029
" Wheat	36,579	bush	130
" Baggage furni're	90,902	lbs	177,051
" Ale and beer	7	bls	32
" Beef	000	"	136
" Fish	691	"	31
" Linseed oil,	2	"	103
" Corn oil	8	"	00
" Lard oil	24	"	1
" Pork	78	"	614
" Rosin	50	"	00
" Tar	107	"	10
" Whiskey	1074	"	1707
" Beans	205	bush	000
" Coke	2395	"	000
" Corn	53	"	3992
" Oats	837	"	000
" Potatoes & vegeta's	137	"	2157
" Cloverseed	43	"	1025
" Flaxseed	1324	"	617
" Butter	2723	"	113,974
" Beeswax	64	"	3472
" bacon pork, bulk	36,971	"	379,110
" Cheese	6313	"	373
" Dried Fruit	17363	"	37843
" Feathers	1790	"	15453
" Ginseng	579	"	1632
" Glass	4297	"	179302
" Nails and Spikes	379980	"	120311
" Iron Castings	34369	"	33067
" Iron wrought	787246	"	358618
" Iron pig, scrap	742706	"	51173
" Hides, Skins	7373	"	15948
" Lard	6303	"	74682
" Potters Ware	3651	"	1016307
" Paper	619	"	84716
" Pot, Pearlashes	81562	"	33927
" Saleratus	5237	"	7916
" Salts of Ley	45567	"	136594
" Rags	39328	"	77516
" Soap	603	"	15478
" Tallow	5404	"	56154
" Wool	35910	"	136586
" Tobacco	2291	hhds	4139
" Hay	00	tons	39
Passengers	2609	per's not rept'd.	

The fiscal year in the business of the Ohio State improvements is from November 15th to November 15th, so that all reports are made up to that date. The business since the 15th of November will be reported next year. As trade was lively through the latter part of November, this is very considerable this year. Of Merchandize, there arrived after the 15th, 234,837 lbs., and departed 33,399 lbs. Of Hay, there were shipped 38 tons; making in all 77 tons. This was pressed by horse power and shipped to Pittsburgh, where for some time past the price has been high. Of Flour, 4948 barrels were shipped after the 15th; and 2635 barrels of Salt were received and 1474 sent off.—*Zanesville Gazette,*

INSTALLATION.—Dr. Brackenridge, was on the 12th inst. duly inaugurated President of Jefferson College, in place of the venerable Dr. Brown, resigned. The ceremonies on the occasion, are stated to have been highly impressive. If Dr. Brackenridge's Presidency should prove as eminently advantageous to the course of education as did that of his Predecessor, he will have even accomplished all that the most exacting could require at his hands.

"OPEN THE WINDOWS AND LET IN MORE LIGHT"

Prospectus,

FOR publishing, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the office of the "Commercial Journal," an independent daily paper, to be entitled "THE SUNBEAM." It will be printed on a medium sheet, with entirely new type.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum: 6 cents per week. The first number will be issued on or about the 10th of January.

☞ "THE SUNBEAM" will be small, but large enough to speak for itself; the Editor therefore makes no promites. JAMES D. THORNBURGH,
Editor and Publisher.

Office of the Commercial Journal, }
Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1845. }

LIQUORS.—4 half pipes Cognac Brandy;
2 do. Pale " "
2 do. French " "
3 pipes Holland Gin;
10 casks Madeira and Teneriffe Wines;
12 " Port "
15 " Sweet Malaga "
in store and for sale by JOHN PARKER,
dec 20 No. 5 Commercial Row, Liberty st.

JEWELRY.—A large and well selected assortment of Jewelry, consisting of Gold Watch Chains, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast Pins, Finger Rings of all kinds, Ear Rings, Gold Guard and Fob Keys, Bracelets, Silver Thimbles, &c., together with a variety of articles usually kept in a Jewelry Store, just received and for sale by
D. SANDS,
dec 20-3t No. 7 Fifth st., near Market.

BRASS CLOCKS.—A large assortment of 8 day and 30 hour Brass Clocks, wholesale and retail, by
D. SANDS,
dec 20-3t No. 7 Fifth st., near Market.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—A large assortment of Gold and Silver Lever, Lepine, and Common Watches, for sale low by
D. SANDS,
dec 20-3t No. 7 Fifth st., near Market.

PALM SOAP—3 cases Palm Soap, in bar, a very superior article, for sale by the pound at the Drug Store of
H. SMYSER,
dec 18-1y cor Market and 3d sts.

CIGARS—A few thousand very superior Havana Cigars, for sale at the New York Custom House price, at the Drug Store of.
H. SMYSER,
dec 18-1y cor Market and 3d sts.

CHEAP RED FLANNELS.—Just opened a lot of very cheap Red Flannels. ALEXANDER & DAY,
dec 17-1y 75 Market street.

POLKA COATS—Just received a lot of very neat Polka Coats, for children, which we are selling very cheap
ALEXANDER & DAY,
dec 17-1y 75 Market street.

TOBACCO.—25 kegs A. G. McCoy's six twist Tobacco, in consignment and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec 6-1y No. 179 Liberty st.

POETRY.—The Poems of Southey, Shakespeare, Scott Burns, Ossian, Crabbe, Heber and Pollock, Howitt Miman and Keats, Rogers, Campbell, Lamb, Montgomery Kirke, White, Collins, Gray, Beattie, Milton, Longfellow Byron, Goldsmith, Cowper, Hemans, Landon, Sigourney Elizr Cook, Barton, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Willis, Butler Smith
Griswold's Poets and Poetry of England.
Longfellow's " " Europe
Frost's British Poets.
Hallock's " "
Croley's " "
Festus, by P. J. Bailey. For sale by
BOSWORTH & FORRESTER.
dec 10-1y No. 43 Market st.

LIQUORICE BALL.—10 cases Liquorice Ball for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
dec 20-1y corner Sixth and Wood sts.

INDIGO.—11 ceroons Spanish Flort Indigo for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
dec 20-1y corner Sixth and Wood sts.

VITRIOL.—125 carboys Nitriol for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
dec 20-1y corner Sixth and Wood sts.

CAMPHOR.—3 barrels Camphor for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
dec 20-1y corner Sixth and Wood sts.

COFFEE.—150 bags green Rio Coffee;
10 " old Laguna "
10 " " Maricaibo "
10 " " Java "
Just received and for sale by
REINHART & JONES,
dec 20-1y 140 Liberty st.

LOAF SUGAR.—12 cases single refined Loaf;
4 " double " "
12 bbls crushed and pulverized do.
On hand and for sale by REINHART & JONES,
dec 20-1y 140 Liberty st.

STEAM SYRUP.—6 bbls. "Phila. Steam Syrup" in store and for sale by REINHART & JONES,
dec 20-1y 140 Liberty st.

FISH.—20 bbls. Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, &c., in store and for sale by REINHART & JONES,
dec 20-1y 140 Liberty st.

SOFT SHELL ALMONDS.—800 lbs. Bordeaux Almonds on hand and for sale by REINHART & JONES,
dec 20-1y 140 Liberty st.

GOSHEN CHEESE.—1,500 lbs. prime Goshen Cheese on hand and for sale by REINHART & JONES,
dec 20-1y 140 Liberty st.

TEAS.—70 packages Green and Black Teas, assorted, in store and for sale by REINHART & JONES,
dec 20-1y 140 Liberty st.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—Of every description, always on hand and for sale by REINHART & JONES,
dec 20-1y 140 Liberty st.

CLIPPED LOGWOOD.—250 bbls. Clipped Logwood for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
dec 20-1y corner Sixth and Wood sts.

THE WHIP-POOR-WILL, a Poem, beautifully illustrated, by George P. Morris, for sale by
CHARLES H. KAY,
dec 20-1y corner of Wood and 3d sts.

SKETCHES OF IRISH CHARACTER, by Mrs. S. C. Hall; for sale by C. H. KAY,
dec 20 corner Wood and 3d sts.

THIERS' FRENCH REVOLUTION, in 2 vols.; for sale by C. H. KAY,
dec 20-1y corner Wood and 3d sts.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF LORD BYRON, in 3 vols.; for sale by C. H. KAY,
dec 20-1y corner Wood and 2d sts.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—in 3 vols.—for sale by C. H. KAY,
dec 20-1y corner Wood and 3d sts.

GOLDSMITH'S ANIMATED NATURE, in 2 vols., complete; for sale by C. H. KAY,
dec 20-1y corner Wood and 3d sts.

MACKINAW BLANKETS, blue and green, for Overcoats, just received and for sale or made up to order by W. B. SHAFFER,
Pittsburgh Clothing Store,
dec 20-1y corner of Wood and Water sts.

CASSIMERES AND CASSINETTS, in great variety suited to the season, for sale by W. B. SHAFFER,
Pittsburgh Clothing Store,
dec 20-1y corner of Wood and Water sts.

TOBACCO.—50 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco;
30 " Missouri do;
25 " Virginia: on hand and for sale by
ATWOOD, JONES & CO.
dec 20-1y

OIL CAKE.—33 tons Oil Cake, on hand and for sale by
dec 20-1y ATWOOD, JONES & CO.

CHURCH & CAROTHERS, *Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants*, Water and Front streets, near the Monongahela Bridge. dec 20-1y

CANDLES.—17 boxes New Bedford Sperm Candles;
15 " Star candles;
10 " Adamantine do.;
in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec 20 No. 170 Liberty st.

SALERATUS.—3 casks for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec 20 No. 170 Liberty st.

WHITE LEAD.—200 kegs "pure," best brands, in store and for sale by M. D. & J. PATTON,
dec 20 154 Liberty st.

GROUND PEPPER.—25 boxes No. 1 received and for sale by [dec 20] M. D. & J. PATTON.

COFFEE.—100 bags prime Rio for sale by
JOHN PARKER,
dec 20 No. 5 Commercial Row, Liberty st.

TOBACCO.—25 boxes assorted brands, for sale by
JOHN PARKER,
dec 20 No. 5 Commercial Row, Liberty st.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder for sale by JOHN PARKER,
dec 20 No. 5 Commercial Row, Liberty st.

DRIED APPLES.—800 bushels received and for sale by
dec 20 M. D. & J. PATTON.

BUTTER.—12 kegs No. 1 for sale by
dec 20 M. D. & J. PATTON.

FEATHERS.—1000 lbs. prime Pennsylvania Feathers, in store and for sale by M. D. & J. PATTON.
dec 20

CORN BROOMS.—80 doz. received and for sale by
dec 20 M. D. & J. PATTON.

RYE.—100 bushels received and for sale by
dec 20 M. D. & J. PATTON.

CHARCOAL.—20 bbls. (ground sugar tree) suitable for rectifying whiskey, &c., in store and for sale by
dec 20 M. D. & J. PATTON.

POTASH.—10 casks for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec 20 No. 170 Liberty st.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—20 baskets, quarts and pints, "P. A. Munm & Co.," for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec 20 No. 170 Liberty st.

COFFEE.—30 bags prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

CHILLICOTHE SOAP.—150 boxes in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETTON,
dec 20. No. 170 Miberty st.

COFFEE.—450 Bags handsome green Rio, for sale by
dec 20 POINDEXTER & Co.

100 PACKAGES Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Teas, in store and for sale by
dec 20 POINDEXTER & Co.

LEATHER.—Red Sole Leather, for sale by
dec 20 POINDEXTER & Co.

ADAMANTINE STAR CANDLES.—50 boxes assorted Crumpton & Co.'s manufacture, for sale by
dec 20 POINDEXTER & Co.

SHIRTS.—A lot of fine muslin Shirts, with linen bosoms and wristbands, just received and for sale low by W. B. SHAFFER,
Pittsburgh Clothing Store,
dec 20-1y corner of Wood and Water streets.

LEAD.—60 pigs received per steamer Allegheny, for sale by JAMES PARK, JR. & CO., at their new warehouses, Nos. 112 and 114 Second st. dec 20-1y

SHOT.—10 kegs Paddleford's patent Shot received per steamer Allegheny, for sale by JAMES PARK, JR. & CO., at their new warehouses, Nos. 112 and 114 Second st.
dec 20-1y

10,000 SUPERIOR Havana La Norma CIGARS; 12,000 selected Regalias; for sale by GEO. WILSON,
dec 20-1y No. 31 Market st., between 3d and 4th.

SIGHT EXCHANGE on New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for sale by WM. LARIMER, Jr.,
dec 20-1y Exchange Broker.

TO GARDENERS.—150 acres of good garden land, adjoining East Liberty, for rent, in lots to suit applicants. WM. LARIMER, Jr.,
dec 20-1y Exchange Broker.

Auction Sales.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE of a fancy Dressing Bureau, high post Bedstead, French Clock and Patent Lever Watch at Auction. At McKenna's Phœnix Auction Mart, No. 64, Market street, Simpson's Row, between Second and Third streets, this evening, Saturday, December 20th, at 7 o'clock, will be sold by order of Assignees—
1 Fancy Mahogany Dressing Bureau, with Looking Glasses, nearly new;
1 French Mantle Clock;
1 Patent Lever Watch. P. McKENNA,
dec 20-1y Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—At McKenna's, No. 64, Market street, Simpson's Row, between Third and Fourth steets, on Monday next, December 22d, at 10 o'clock, A.M., will be sold a large and general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods.
At 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, Furniture, &c.
dec 20-1y P. McKENNA, Auct'r.

NUTS.—6 bales Bordeaux Almonds;
9 " Sicily "
3 " Grenoble Walnuts;
5 bags fresh Cream Nuts;
2 barrels Pecans;
10 boxes Shelled Almonds;
Just received and for sale by A. J. BONNET,
dec 20-1y 162 Fiberty st.

PEANUTS.—500 bushels Tennessee Pea Nuts;
235 " Carolina "
250 " African "
In store, and for sale by A. J. BONNET,
dec 20-1y 162 Liberty st.

FRUIT.—3 cases French Prunes, in glass jars;
2 boxes Lemons;
5 " candied Citron;
50 drums Smyrna Figs;
Just receceived and for sale by A. J. BONNET,
dec 20-1y 162 Liberty st.

BARGAINS IN CLOTH.—We have at the present the best selected and finest lot of Cloths ever offered on a Pittsburgh countar. The finest and most superb qualities of French, of such makes as are most highly approved of by the trade; super fine black; extra lustre olive; rich dark mulberry; fancy shaded brown; English do.; premium American olive and black; low price Belgins, &c. These Cloths have been bought late this Fall, we venture to assert, at better bargains than any brought out, and consequently we are enabled, and will sell COATS of any description, made and trimmed in a style unsurpassed by any house in this city, or elsewhere, at lower prices than the same goods can be put together under any circumstances. ALGEO, McGUIRE & CO.,
dec 20-1y No. 251 Liberty st.

DRESS SCARFS AND CRAVATS for gentlemen.—A few choice pieces of the above goods secured from the importers—light colors, all silk, and very appropriate styles—for sale at ALGEO, McGUIRE & CO.'S
dec 20-1y Fashionable Head Quarters.

SUPERFINE FRENCH DOE-SKINS, for Pants.—The very best goods in the market, at prices from $8 to $12 per pair. Those in want of a first rate article, at $3 or $4 less than Eastern rates would do well to give the above "a look." Every pains taken to please or fit.
ALGEO, McGUIRE & CO.'S,
dec 20-1y 251 Liberty st.

FOR EVENING PARTIES.—A rich lot of light vestings, consisting of plain white and white embroidered Marseilles, salmon color and white cashmeres, embroidered silk, silk and wool do., all of which will be made in style, at short notice, and reasonable rates.
ALGEO, McGUIRE & CO.,
dec 20-1y 251 Liberty st.

CAUTION.—Those who are dealing with me, and the public generally, are hereby cautioned not to trust any person on my account without producing a written order. I also give information that my former messenger, JOSEPH SMITH, has lately been discharged from my service. [dec 20-3t] JOHN A. ROEBLING.

JUST received: Shugert's Cast Steel Socket Chissels Ship Adzes, Ship Axes and other carpenter tools of his make. HAYS & GETTY,
dec 20 No. 61 Market st., Pittsburgh.

AXES.—26 doz Collins' and other brands, for sale by
dec 20 POINDEXTER & Co.

OIL.—13 bbls. Tanners Oil, for sale by
dec 20 POINDEXTER & Co.

W. R. MURPHY'S wholesale and retail cash Dry Goods house, N. E. corner of 4th and Market sts. Purchasers will always find at this house a large stock of fresh goods, from which to make a selection, fresh additions being made to it every week, and at prices so low that they cannot fail to please. dec 20

TWILLED Barred Muslins—These scarce and desirable goods can be had at the dry goods house of
dec 20 W R MURPHY.

FLANNELS AND LINSEYS—An excellent stock of these goods are now open and offered low, wholesale and retail at W R MURPHY'S,
dec 20

GALA PLAIDS—A few pieces of these scarce goods of excellent quality, lately received by
dec 20 W R MURPHY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—The subscribers have just received and now offer for sale, a large assortment of rich Fancy Goods, suitable for the approaching Holidays.
JNO. B. M'FADDEN & CO.,
dec 20 85 Market street.

10 BOXES SODA SOAP;
10 boxes Palm Soap, of Crumpton & Co.'s manufacture, just received and for sale by
dec 20-1y JOS. G. DAVIS, 36 Water st.

CIGARS.—20,000 old Principe Cigars, for sale wholesale and retail by GEO. WILSON,
dec 20-1y Market street.

FLOWERS—Their morals, language and poetry edited by H. G. Adams. For sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
dec 18-1y Fo. 44, Market street.

NOTE PAPER.—Fine Tinted Damask Note Paper, gilt edge.
Lace Edged Note Paper.
Extra Superfine Satin Note paper, gilt edge,
Silver Motto " " with a beautiful assortment of Note Envelopes, Motto Wafers, &c, for sale by
C. H. KAY, Bookseller,
dec 13-1y corner of Wood and 3d sts.

CASSIMERES—A fine assortment of Cassimeres just opened and for sale by WM. R. SHAFFER,
nov 19-1y corner of Wood and Water sts.

THE MISCELLANEOUS WORKS OF T. ARNOLD, D. D., first American edition; 1 vol., 8 vo. For sale by
dec 9-1y ROBT. CARTER,
56 Market st.

FOR SOUP—English Peas, Vermicelli and Maccaroni, on hand and for sale by REINHART & JONES,
dec 19-1y 140 Liberty st.

Daily Commercial Journal.

Varieties.--Grave and Gay--From Various Sources.

NEW ZEALAND COOKING-HOLE.

The *maori* "umu," or cooking-hole, is a very complete steaming apparatus, and is used as follows:—In a hole scraped in the ground, about three feet in diameter and one foot deep, a wood fire is first lighted. Round stones, about the size of a man's fist, are heaped upon the faggots, and fall among the ashes as the fire consumes the wood. When they are thus nearly red hot, the cook picks out any piece of charcoal that may appear above the stones, turns all the stones round with two sticks, and arranges them so as to afford a pretty uniform heat and surface. She then sprinkles water on the stones from a dried gourd, of which the inside has been hollowed, and a copious steam rises. Clean grass, milk-thistle, or wild turnip leaves, dipped in water, are laid on the stones; the potatoes, which have been carefully scraped of their peel with cockle-shells, and washed, are placed on the herbs, together with any birds, meat, or flesh that may be included in the mess; fresh herbs are laid on the food, flask-baskets follow, completely covering the heap, and the mess is then buried with the earth from the hole. No visible steam escapes from the apparatus, which looks like a large mole hill; and when the old lags, who know how to time the cookery with great accuracy, from constant practice, open the catacomb, every thing is sure to be thoroughly and equally cooked.—*Wakefield's New Zealand.*

THE RIALTO.

We soon arrived at the bridge of the Rialto. In the approaches thereto, on either side, for a short space, the way is more open. That by which we come to the bridge has a few miserable shops, and that on the opposite has a market on one side of the way; besides which there are stalls upon the bridge which help to relieve the dullness, if they do not ornament the ways, of this part of Venice.—There appeared to be no public place at present that bore the appellation of the Rialto: but our guide informed us that the chief trading people of this city, and some connected with the craft upon the canal, came upon the bridge at certain hours daily to buy, sell, or order affairs; and that this had been the custom of their fathers from time immemorial; and, as the term may apply to any eminence, this very bridge was doubtless *the* Rialto, when the grand canal bore upon its bosom the merchant's proud "argosies," that "overpeer'd the petty traffickers" of Venice in her palmy days. But in several visits that we made to the bridge of the Rialto, we saw nothing that indicated any remnant of the race of the "royal merchants" that used to come "so snug upon the wart," nor any of old Shylock's tribe.

A FRENCHMAN'S JUDGEMENT OF ENGLISH PLEASURES.

It is not all of that peculiar people to whom pleasure is new, and in whom its pursuit for so short a time, at least, is found wearisome. In England, though there may not be enjoyments among all classes, yet there are such, at least among the more numerous; but they are such as foreigners in that country do not perceive nor cannot understand.—To enter into the pleasures of another people, we must not only discover that certain something upon which this, as other attributes is based, but we must also plant the same principle before we can reap the same effects. In that strange island, at least in London, all that goes under the name of pleasure is based in the vain display of riches, at least all that a foreigner may observe. The amusements of the Parisians are the mere excitements which the native spirit requires, or the commendable emulation of excelling in conversation. The one leads to the apparent gaiety which you everywhere observe, and the other to truly social pleasures, which, if not peculiar to the French at least abound in Paris, while they are almost entirely unknown in the capital of England.

PEMICAN: FOOD FOR CANADIAN HUNTERS.

The meat, which has been cut into thin flakes and dried in the sun by the hunters, is conveyed to the establishment. It is there pounded into a morter, or by beating on an extended hide. The fat is boiled in a cauldron and skimmed of all impurities: an equal quantity of pounded meat is added to the fat and the mixture is well stirred and poured hot into skin bags. It hardens in a few hours, and is fit either for immediate use or to be kept three or four years. There is a superior kind of pemican prepared from a mixture of equal weights of pounded meat, (tibits) marrow fat, and blueberries. This forms a composition resembling in appearance a rich plumpudding, which is very palatable, especially when recently made. As to the nourishing qualities of pemican it is almost unnecessary to give an opinion. Carbon for exhalation, fatty matter for nourishment, and nitrogenized matter for muscle are contained in abundance; but it is an unpleasant diet when taken *per se.*—*Life and Travels of Thomas Simpson.*

THE COTTON STEAMERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Those prodigious buildings, the cotton steamers, constitute a remarkable feature upon the Mississippi. The English reader cannot possibly form a more correct idea of their appearance at a distance than by imagining to himself a "factory," three or four stories high, placed upon a rather ornamental raft, and sent to float upon the water. On a nearer approach and closer inspection, however, they are found to be splendidly got up, and provided with accommodation, (civility, and gentleman conduct included) to which the traveller by any other than first class British vessels is too often a stranger.—*Colonial Magazine.*

FIRST VIEW OF ROME.

Amidst a conversation which arose out of some observation upon the sterile and inferior appearance of the country in the Roman state, compared with the signs of industry and abundance which reign everywhere throughout Tuscany, one of the passengers in the fore-part of the carriage exclaimed, "Roma!" It was an alarm to new objects of anticipated interest: and every head was now thrust out of the windows of the vehicle to obtain a first view of the "Eternal City," and all, save Rome, was forgotten. Little was, however, yet to be seen but the domes and towers of a multitude of temples of Christian worship, issuing from a confused mass of trees, walls, and mounts, while over the crest the unrivalled and mighty fabric of St. Peter's, resembling, at this distance, our grand Christian temple and sepulchre of heroes, statesmen, and philosophers, St. Paul's.

CRUEL SWISS CUSTOM.

I stood, then, by the side, to be exact, of one of twenty women of the mountains, all occupied in tearing the skins off the living frogs that the purchasers might fry them alive. They had each a bag at hand that might have contained two bushels of frogs; and ever and anon, as the purchasers stood and held the plate to receive them, and were occupied in keeping them from crawling away, the vender thrust her hand into the bag and took out one at a time, and, after cutting off the point of the nose, by a dexterous twitch left the animal in an instant entirely without his skin and in this manner plates after plates were filled with the flayed living creatures ready to be placed over the red hot coals, that Christians might the better relish their hateful meal.

The Musk Rat.

This obnoxious vermin is common throughout Bengal, and is one of the most offensive of the *mural* tribe. It, like the common rat, affects dwelling houses, and at night perambulates kitchens and other like offices, in quest of such food as those premises may afford it. The effluvium from this creature is so powerful that its presence will scent with musk the whole room into which it may enter. Few dogs will attack it on account of the muskrose secretions which itthrows off, and to which they have a loathing abhorrence. It is a singular and well attested fact, that whatsoever this animal runs over, becomes so permanently tainted with musk, that the object proves for a considerable length of time intolerable. Should a musk rat make its way into a cellar, and run over the bottles holding wines or spirits of any kind, the effect of its trespass is such that the contents are strongly impregnated with impure musk, and so odious do they become that they cannot be drunk, and are thrown aside and condemned as "*musk bottles.*"

Lord Mayor's Day is always a great event in London and the inaugural dinner at Guildhall is on the most magnificent and sumptuous scale. Of the last dinner a London letter writer furnishes this description.

There were six tables, and some idea of the quantity of food provided for the occasion may be formed from the quantity of one of the principal tables. There were overone the usual pairs of real turtle, two hundred bottles sherbet, sixty dishes of fowls, sixty pullets, fifty capons, sixty pigeon pies, fifty hams, fifty tongues, two barons of beef, three rounds of beef, thirteen surloins, fifty dishes of shell fish, two hundred jellies, fifty blancmangers, and three hundred dishes of tarts, pastry and pies. The removes were, eighty roast turkies, eighty pheasants, twenty-four geese, forty brace of partridges, and twenty dishes of fowl.

The dessert for this table consisted of one hundred hot house pine-apples, which cost from one to three guineas each; two hundred dishes of pears; and five hundred side dishes walnuts, dried fruit, prese, rvesnut cakes and chips and brandy cherries!

PRINTING OFFICE JOKES.—It is customary in some printing offices, when a particularly green youth commences learning his trade, to make him the object of various jokes. He is often sent to a neighboring office for an article which is of course imaginary, and wholly original in the minds of those who perpetrate the joke. Once upon a time a boy was sent to K—'s office for a quart of editorial! He was sent back with the picture of a jackass." This was rather severe upon the jokers—but they immediately dtol the boy it was the editorial which they wanted not the *editor.*"

Address Cards.

A. FULTON, *Bell and Brass Founder,* corner of Second street and Chancery Lane. dec 20

A. LEXANDER & DAY, wholesale and retail dealers in *Dry Goods,* corner of Market street and the Diamond. dec 20

ALLEGHENY TEA STORE.—*J. T. Chaffey,* Federal street, Allegheny. dec 20

A. LGEO. McGUIRE & CO., *Drapers and Tailors,* No. — Liberty street, above Irwin. dec 20

A. J. BONNET, *Grocer and Fruit Merchant,* No. 162 Liberty street. [sep 25] je 11

A. LEXANDER JAYNES, *Agent for Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines,* No. 72 Fourth street. dec 20

A. BEELEN has removed his Commission and Forwarding business from the Canal Basin to his new Warehouse, on Third street, nearly opposite the Post-Office. my 30-tf

A. LEXANDER GORDON, *Commission and Forwarding Merchant,* corner of Front street and Redoubt Alley. nov 24-1y

A. TWOOD, JONES & CO., *Forwarding and Commission Merchants,* Water and Front sts., Pittsburgh. oct 21-1y

A. WALLINGFORD, *(successor to Wallingford & Taylor,)* Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and dealer in Pittsburgh Manufactures, Canal Basin, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct 1-1y

A. STUART, *Rectifying Distiller,* and wholesale dealer in Groceries, Wines and Liquors, No. 145, corner of Liberty street and Brewery alley, Pittsburgh. my 23-1y

ANDREW SHAW, *Plasterer and Paper Hanger,* corner of Wylie and Tunnel streets. may 15-1y.—3m*

A. KIRK LEWIS, *Attorney at Law,* Fourth street, below Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. [ap 25] aug 14

BARROWS & TURNER, dealers in *Staple Fancy Dry Goods,* No. 46 Market street,, three doors from Third. dec 20

BOSWORTH & FORRESTER, *Booksellers and Stationers,* No. 43, Market street. dec 20

BEEGER, WRIGHT & CO., *Manufacturers of Hammered Shovels, Spades, &c.,* No. 99 Wood st. dec 20-1y

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., *wholesale and retail Druggists,* corner Sixth and Wood streets. dec 20

B. E. CONSTABLE, *Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,* 83 Market street, Pittsburgh. nov 18-1y

B. PERRY, *Fashionable Boot Maker,* (formerly of the Monongahela House, and late of Wood street,) Burnt District, one door from the corner of Third and Wood streets.

BLACK & LIGGETT, *Attorneys at Law,* Burke's Buildings, Fourth street, Pittsburgh. sep 1-1y

B. E. CONSTABLE, No. 83, Market street, Dealer in Silks, Shawls, Hosiery, Flannels, Linens, Laces, black Bombazines, Merinos, Broad Cloths, &c. oct 18-1y

BAGALEY & SMITH, *Wholesale Grocers,* 18 and 20, Wood street, Pittsburgh. dec 20

CARR & ROWLAND, *Carriage Makers,* St. Clair street, entrance at Hare's wagon yard. dec 20

CHARLES COLEMAN, *Fifth Ward Livery Stable,* near the Canal Bridge. dec 20

CHARLES H. PAULSON, *Hat and Cap Manufacturer,* No. 73, Wood street. dec 20

C. EVANS, manufacturer and patentee of *Evans' Alloy and Metallic Expansion Safety Guards,* Penn street, near Water. dec 20

C. E. MINER, *Periodical Agency,* Smithfield street, 3d door from Third street. dec 20

COOLEY & LAIRD. *Monongahela Clothing Store,* No. 2 Wood street, 2d door from Water. dec 20

CRUMPTON & CO., manufacturers of *Adamantine Star Candles,* No. 36, Water street. dec 20

CLARENCE SHALER, *Attorney at Law,* Fourth street opposite Burk's Building. dec 20

CHARLES H. KAY, *Wholesale and Retail Bookseller, Paper Dealer, Stationer and Book Binder,* corner of Wood and Third sts. sep 16

C. L. MAGEE, *Hat and Cap Manufacturer,* No. 42 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. sep 29

CHARLES M. HAYS, *Attorney at Law,* Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, at the office of Mr Dunlop. [sep 30] my 22

D. SANDS, *Clock and Watchmaker,* No. — Fifth street. dec 20

DAVID CLARK, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* No. 130 Wood street, above Fifth. dec 20

D. BUSHNELL, *Coal Dealer,* office corner Cherry Alley and Water street. dec 20

D. R. EDRINGTON, Liberty street, opposite Ferry. my 22-1y

D. R. RADCLIFFE, *Homeopathic Physician.*—Office No 40, St. Clair street, near the bridge. dec 24

D. KINKEAD, *Merchant Tailor,* Fourth street, near the corner of Wood. dec 20

DR. WM. M. WRIGHT, *Dentist,* has removed his office and dwelling to St. Clair street, between Liberty and Penn. sep 30-tf

E. W. LYND, *Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,* and Wholesale dealer in Dry Goods, McClurg's Iron Front, Nos. 61 and 53 Wood st. oct 2-1y

E. D EDMUNSON, *Upholster,* Third street near Wood. dec 20

E. S. TURBETT, *Clock and, Watchmaker,* Fifth street. dec 20

FORWARD & SWARTZWELDER, *Attorneys at Law,* Bakewell's Building, Grant street, between Fourth st. and Diamond alley. je 10-tf

GEORGE BAILEY, *Plumber and manufacturer of Pumps and Hydrants,* Fourth street, between Smithfield and Cherry Alley. dec 20

GILLESPIE & KENNEDY, *Manufacturers of Looking Glasses,* No. 76 Wood st. dec 20-1y

G. SPLANE & SON, *Cabinet and Chair Makers,* Fifth street, opposite the Theatre. dec 20

GEORGE COCHRAN, *Forwarding and Commission Merchant,* No. 26 Wood street, dec 20

GREGG & EATON, manufacturers of *White and Red Lead, and Litharge,* No. 26 Wood st. dec 20

GEORGE P. HAMILTON, *Attorney at Law,* Burke's Building, Fourth street, near Market. sept 1-1y

G. M. HARTON & CO. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants,* No. 25, Water street. dec 20

GEORGE WILSON, Importer and Manufacturer of Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco, West side of Market, between Second and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE R. MASSEY, No. 9, Market street, Pittsburgh, Importer of iron, stone, China, Glass Ware, Cornelius & Co.'s lamps for oil or lard, &c., &c. nov 25-1y

HENRY ERRETT, *Steam Band Box Factory,* No. 24 Fourth street, near Ferry dec 20

H. SMYSER, *Druggist and Apothecary,* corner Market and Third streets. dec 20

HAYS & GETTY, wholesale and retail dealers in *Hardware,* No. 61 Market st. dec 20

H. RYAN, *Cabinet Maker,* Fifth street, opposite Exchange Bank. dec 20

HORN & ELLIS, Manufacturers of all kinds of Shoemakers' Tools and Elastic Trusses. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Rear of 71 Race street, Philadelphia. my 3.

ISAAC HARRIS, *Agent and Commission Merchant,* No. 9 Fifth street. dec 20

IRWIN & FOSTER, *Forwarding and Commission Merchants,* Front street, Cincinnati. aug 26

J. K. HENDERSON, manufacturer of *Portable Window Blinds,* west end of Hand street Bridge, Allegheny City. dec 20

JOHN McCLOSKEY, *Draper and Tailor,* Three Big Doors, Liberty street. dec 20

J. T. STEWART, *Upholster,* Smithfield street, between Sixth and Virgin alley. dec 20

J. B. CRAIG, *Watch and Clock Maker,* No. 52 Diamond alley. dec 20-1y

J. M. TOWNSEND, *Druggist and Apothecary,* No. 45 Market street, 3 doors from Third. dec 20-1y

JAMES LEMON, *Undertaker,* Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield. dec 20

J. CANNON, wholesale and retail dealer in *Dry Goods* No. 88 Market street. dec 20

JOHN McDEWETT LEAVITT, *Attorney at Law,* Cincinnati, Ohio. dec 20

JONES & QUIGG, *Steel Spring and Axle Manufacturers,* corner of Ross and Front sts. dec 20

JACOB & DRUCKER, *Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,* No. 72, Market street. dec 20

J. D. McILROY, *Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Worker,* north-east corner of the Diamond. dec 20

JAMES PARK, JR. & CO., *Wholesale Grocers,* Importers of Tin Plate, Queensware, No. 112 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, opposite the old stand. nov 10-1y

JOHN PARKER, *(Successor to J. & J. Parker,)* Wholesale Grocer, dealer in Produce, Foreign Wine, Liquors, Old Monongahela and Rectified Whiskey, No. 5 Commercial Row, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. jy 2

J. W. ROBERTSON & CO., *Bankers and Exchange Brokers,* Corner of Third and Wood streets, Merchants Hotel Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JEAN T. HERBET, *Teacher of Modern Languages,* Fifth street, first house from Liberty. Hours of Tuition, in classes daily, from 7 to 9 P. M. oct 15-3m

JOHNSON & SMITH, *(successors to Johnson & Weaver,)* Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, Broad street, Nashville, Tenn. aug 18

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON, *Printers, Booksellers and Stationers,* No. 44 Market street, Pittsburgh. my 22-tf

JAMES M'KAIN, *Hat and Cap Manufacturer,* No. 77 Wood street, Pittsburgh. sep 1-1y

JOSEPH S. LOWRY, *Fashionable Tailor,* Cor. Wood & Bidwell's, corner of Market and Fifth, entrance on Fifth. sep 30 jy 7-tf

JOSEPH G. DAVIS, *Grocery and Boat Store,* No. 56 Water street, Pittsburgh. oct 3

JOHN W. BLAIR, *Wholesale and Retail Brush Manufacturer,* No. 120, Wood street, Pittsburgh. oct 3

JOHN H. POLLIT, *Gunsmith,* Main street, Birmingham. dec 20

LUKE LOOMIS, *Agent, Bookseller and Paper Dealer,* No. 89 Wood street. dec 20

MARTIN LYTLE, *Family Grocer,* Smithfield street, next door to Fifth Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep 25] june 9-tf

M. ALLEN & CO., *Forwarding and Commission Merchants,* Front street, between Wood and Market. ap 16-tf

MDOWELL & CO., *Booksellers and Stationers,* Federal street, Allegheny City. dec 20

M. D. & J. PATTON, No. 154 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, wholesale dealers in Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Salt, Seed, and other Produce. sep 27-1y

MR. HERBST'S *Boarding House,* No. 1, Pitt street, The French, Spanish, German, and other longages spoken in the house. oct 7

MAGRAW & M'KNIGHT, *Attorneys at Law*—Have removed their office to the new Court House, in the room over the Sheriff's Office. ap 18

MILLER & RICKETSON, *Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,* No. 170, Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct 6-1y

MLAIN & JOHNSON, *Hat and Cap Manufacturers and dealers in Furs and Trimmings,* No. 153 Liberty street, two doors from Sixth. dec 2

MONONGAHELA ROUTE.—*Change of Hour.*—On and after Monday next, the 20th inst., the Steam Packets on this route, will leave daily at 3 o'clock, P. M. oct 17 FERGUS MOREHEAD, Agent

MERCHANT'S HOTEL, *B. Weaver,* corner of Third and Smithfield streets. dec 2-1y

OGDEN & SNOWDEN, *(Successors to Acers, Ogden & Co.,)* Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge, corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov 19-1y

OLIVER P. SHIRAS, *Brewer,* Point Brewery, Pitt street. dec 20-1y

PITTSBURGH GYMNASIUM, *John McClelland,* Commercial Buildings, Third street, near the Post Office. dec 20-1y

P. C. MARTIN, Wholesale and Retail Grocer and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, &c., No. 60, Water street. dec 20

POINDEXTER & CO., *Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,* Water street. my 13

P. McKENNA, *Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,* No. 64, Market street. dec 20

PENNSYLNANIA FORGE, *Pittsburgh.*—EVERSON & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Hammered Iron. sep 9

ROBERT DONOVAN, *Manufacturer of Stoves and Hathaway's Patent Hot Air Cooking Stoves,* No. 124, Wood street. dec 20

ROBT. E. SELLERS, *Wholesale and Retail Druggist,* No. 57, Wood street. dec 20

ROBERT PORTER, *Attorney at Law,* Smithfield street between Diamond alley and Fourth st. cec20-1y

R. WATSON & CO., *Wholesale Grocers and Rectifying Distillers,* No. 1 Commercial Row, Liberty street. dec 20-1y

R. DEAN, *Manufacturer of Kid Gloves,* McKelvy's Row Penn street. dec 20

R. H. HARTLEY, *Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturer,* No. 86, Market street. dec 20

REINHART & JONES, *Grocers and Fruiterers,* No. 140, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. nov 19-1y

ROWE & DAVIS, *Engine Builders,* Corner of Short and Second streets, Pittsburgh. [je 13] oct 31

ROBERT CARTER, *Publisher and Bookseller,* No. 58 Canal street, New York, and No. 56 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Pittsburgh. aug-1y

REMOVAL.—*Warwick Martin & Co.,* Bankers and Exchange Brokers, north-east corner of Wood and Third streets, oct 6-1md&w

ROBB & M'CONNELL, *Attorneys at Law*—Office, Philo Hall, over the Post Office, Third street. nov 13-1y

SHALER & SIMPSON, *Attorney at Law,* Fourth street near Market. dec 20

SAMUEL EAKINS, *Jeweller,* Union street, near Fifth, Mechasing, Die-Sinking, &c., neatly executed, and Jewelry of all descriptions made or repaired to order. may 21

SPANG & CO., *Manufacturers of Juniata Iron, and Nails and Steel,* Warehouse, No. 37 and 38, Water st. dec 20

SMITH, BAGALEY & CO., *Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers,* No. 253, Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, North side, Philadelphia. dec 20

THOMAS ROSE, *Ladies' and Men's Boot and Shoe Maker,* No. 40 Diamond alley. dec 20

THOMAS HAGUE, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* Cedar street, Allegheny city, near Hand st. Bridge. dec 20-1y

TAYLOR & MASON, *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,* St. Louis, Mo.—Office 94½ Main street. jan 30-tf

TASSEY & ROBINSON, *Attorneys at Law,* Lowrie's Buildings, Fourth street. jy 21-1y

THOMAS DONNELLY, *Attorney at Law*—Office at Law Chambers, on Fifth street, adjoining the Court House. [sept 25] sep 19-1y

THOMAS ARNOLD, *Lock and Vault Door Manufacturer,* Warehouse, Diamond Alley, between Diamond alley and Wood street. dec 20

WILLIAM THORN, *Apothecary and Druggist,* No 53, Market street. dec 20

WM. E. AUSTIN, *Attorney at Law,* Bakewell's Building, Grant street, Pittsburgh. oct 21-1y

WM. LEES, *Steamboat, House and Sign Painter,* corner of Front and Short streets, Pittsburgh. se 30-1y

WILLIAM SEELEY, *Merchant Tailor,* No. 14 South 5th street, Philadelphia. oct 1-1y

WM. HOLMES & CO., *Wholesale and Retail Grocers,* corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct 3-1y

WM. A. WARD, *Dentist,* Penn street, two doors below Irwin. dec 20

WILLIAM COLEMAN, *Steel, Steel Springs and Axles,* No. 42, St. Clair street. dec 20

WM. BAKEWELL, *Attorney at Law,* Bakewell's Buildings, Grant street. dec 20

WM. LARIMER, Jr., *Exchange and Money Broker,* Fourth street, 4th door from Market. my 22-tf

New Hat and Cap Store.

CHAS. H. PAULSON, *(late of the firm of Paulson & Gill,)* having opened his new store at No. 73 Wood street, next door to the corner of Fourth, is now manufacturing and receiving from the Eastern cities, a very large assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

of every description, warranted to be made in the best manner, and of the best materials. Otter, Seal, fine and common Muskrat, Sealette, Hair Seal, Plush, and Glazed Caps.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' Furs, such as Lynx, Fitch, Genet and Coney Muffs and TIPPETS, and Fur Trimmings, all of which he offers for sale at *Eastern prices for Cash,* both wholesale and retail.

Country merchants will please call and examine my stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAS. H. PAULSON.

M. B.—The Fall Fashion for Hats and Caps received. sep 27

Allegheny Tea Store.

JUST RECEIVED—10 half chests fine flowery Necco Tea, 5 do Powchong, 35 chest Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder, 50 bags Rio Coffee, 10 kegs Butter, 20 boxes Raisins, 5 bbls fine Currants, 150 lbs Leaf Tobacco, 10 boxes Starch, 50 boxes No. 1 Cincinnati Soap, 20,000 H. S. Segars, Pepper, Allspice, Rice, together with a large and general assortment of Groceries.

Also, a fresh arrival from the East of Calicoes, Ging hams, Bed Ticking, Flannels, Tweeds, Jeans, Blankets, Coverlets, Alpaccas, Comfort's, Mitts, Linseys, Checks, &c., &c.

The whole of which will be sold at a very small advance on Eastern costs. J. T. CHAFFEY.

dec 13-2w

NOTICE.—The subscribers having come to the conclusion to close their store on the 25th inst., offer the balance of their stock below Eastern cost. They politely request their customers and the public in general, to call and benefit by the great sacrifice they are now to procure goods. The following articles are much lower than they can be bought by the package in the East:

Fine Cambric Hdkfs., colored borders, 5 to 8 cents;
Linen hemstitched do., 25 cents;
4-4 Blanket sheeting, 5c., worth 8¼;
1-4 Tagliond, do., 75c., worth $1.50;
Cashmere, Thibet, and other Shawls, in the same proportion.
Damask Linen Table Cloth, 75 cents;
do. do. do. $1.50.
Curtain Muslin of every description, from 15 to 23 cts., worth from 25 to 37½ cents;
Needlework Curtain Muslin, only 28c., worth 50 cents;
Muslin de Lanes, Repps, Cashmere de E'Cosse, etc, at half their value.
Prints at 12½c. worth 18¾ cents;
Do. do. do. 15
Painted Lawns and Balzarines, good styles, cheaper than they have ever been offered before.
Alpaccas, Lustres, etc., from 25c. to 37½c., worth 62½c.
Counterpanes $1,75 to $4.00, a great bargain.
Ribbons, Silks, and white goods of every description.

JACOB & DRUCKER.

No. 72, Market st., Pittsburgh, 72 Federal st., Allegheny city.

☞ Merchant Tailors and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

TO RENT—Our store in Allegheny city. dec 9-1y

PENNOCK & MITCHELL, *Union Foundry,* Warehouse on Liberty street, opposite Brown's Row, Pittsburgh. ALWAYS ON HAND

Stoves and Grates, Ten Kettles, Sad Irons,
Wagon Boxes, of all sizes, Tailors & Hatters' do.
Plough Castings, all kinds, Counter Weights, &c,
Hollow Ware, Iron and Nails.
Mill Castings, &c. made to order. feb 1

C. FOSTER & CO.—TO PRINTERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES—Charles Foster late Foreman of the Cincinnati Type Foundry, and Inventor and builder of the Patent called Foster's Power Press, now used by the Cincinnati Atlas, the Enquirer, Kendal & Barnard, also the Frankfort Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journal, Cutler & Chamberlin, formerly State Printers, Indiana, &c., &c., also the press lately used to print Cassius M. Clay's paper, Lexington Kentucky,—would inform Printers in the Western States and elsewhere, that after an experience of 14 years, he has, in connection with Bevan, Scott & Co., in the city of Cincinnati, established the manufactory of Power Presses, being the only one West of the Mountains. Hand Presses, the Washington, Smith, and Franklin Presses of all sizes. Also, Chases, Composing Sticks, Brass Rules, Type Cases, Galleys, Card, Job and Embossing Presses, Printers' and Bookbinders' Materials of all kinds. Also, Spanish Printers' Ink, Cuts, Rules, Fancy Job Type, from Wm. Hagar's Type Foundry, New York; and also Western Type, manufactured at Cincinnati. All orders directed to C. Foster & Co., corner 7th and Smith streets, Cincinnati, or to the subscribers, Agents for the above Foundry, 44 Market street Pittsburgh, will receive prompt attention. JOHNSTON & STOCKTON. may 10-tf

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMECT IN THE LITERARY WORLD!—*More new books at Cook's Literary Depot, 85, Fourth street!*—

The Child of Lyons, or the Tuilleries, by Mrs. Gore, author of Abednego, the Money Lender, &c.

The Charity Sister, a tale by the Hon. Mrs. Erskine Norton.

Francis Abbott, or the Hermit of Niagara; a tale of the old and new world.

The Farmer's Library for December.

The Mast Ship, or the bombardment of Falmouth, by Prof. Ingraham.

Review of the Relations between the United States and Mexico, and of the citizens of the United States against Mexico, by Prof. Walsh.

Knickerbocker for December.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for December.

The Child of the Islands, by Hon. Mrs. Norton.

The Eclectic Magazine for December.

The American Review.

Statistics of the Woollen Manufactures in the United States, by the proprietor of the condensing cards.

Pictorial History of the World. No. 11, by John Frost.

MUSIC.

Gems of English Song, 25 cents.
Love Not and Fra Diavolo Quicksteps, 6¼c.
The Outward Bound, by Mrs. Norton, 6¼c.
Seven favorite songs for the Guitar, 12½c.
The Sword of England's Gentleman, 6¼c.
We have been friends together, 6¼c.
Also, a fine assortment of Ferret & Co.'s cheap music, for sale wholesale and retail at Cook's, 85 4th st. dec 17-1y

QUACKS, BEWARE!—*Anatomical Surgical Operations.* The undersigned, professor of the Tonsorial Art, will, during the ensuing winter, discharge the enormous debt incident to the diversified operations connected with the *Craniology* and *Physiognomy* of subjects requiring his attention.

The very ne plus ultra of surgical instruments, will be employed in his laboratory, and furnished to young practitioners who may undertake the pleasures of experiments.

The Hydropathic department will be free of ice, even should the Mahommedan be below Cæsar, and a very general supply of French Perfumery in anticipation of a reduction of the Tariff, will be kept on hand.

To his friends and former patrons, he tenders salutations of health, with a hope that they will favor him with their patronage, at his new stand, which is now situated on Third street, between Wood and Market, opposite the Phœnix Livery Stable. [dec 12-1w] JOHN CURTIS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Jones & Coleman was dissolved on the 1st of January, by mutual consent, and the said Jones is fully authorized to settle up the business of the late firm. ISAAC JONES.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1845. WM. COLEMAN.

All those having accounts to settle with the late firm of Jones & Coleman, will please call at Jones & Quigg's Steel Works and Spring Factory, corner of Ross and Grant sts.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. *Pittsburgh Division.* No. 42, meets every Thursday evening, in their Hall, southwest corner of Wood and Third streets.

Allegheny Division, No. 63, meets every Tuesday evening, in Allegheny City, on Federal street, above the Mayor's office, third story. dec 11-1w

Address Cards.

OLIVER P. SHIRAS, *Brewer,* Point Brewery, Pitt street. dec 20-1y

PITTSBURGH GYMNASIUM, *John McClelland,* Commercial Buildings, Third street, near the Post Office. dec 20-1y

P. C. MARTIN, Wholesale and Retail Grocer and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, &c., No. 60, Water street. dec 20

POINDEXTER & CO., *Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,* Water street. my 13

P. McKENNA, *Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,* No. 64, Market street. dec 20

PENNSYLNANIA FORGE, *Pittsburgh.*—EVERSON & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Hammered Iron. sep 9

ROBERT DONOVAN, *Manufacturer of Stoves and Hathaway's Patent Hot Air Cooking Stoves,* No. 124, Wood street. dec 20

ROBT. E. SELLERS, *Wholesale and Retail Druggist,* No. 57, Wood street. dec 20

ROBERT PORTER, *Attorney at Law,* Smithfield street between Diamond alley and Fourth st. cec20-1y

R. WATSON & CO., *Wholesale Grocers and Rectifying Distillers,* No. 1 Commercial Row, Liberty street. dec 20-1y

R. DEAN, *Manufacturer of Kid Gloves,* McKelvy's Row Penn street. dec 20

R. H. HARTLEY, *Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturer,* No. 86, Market street. dec 20

REINHART & JONES, *Grocers and Fruiterers,* No. 140, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. nov 19-1y

ROWE & DAVIS, *Engine Builders,* Corner of Short and Second streets, Pittsburgh. [je 13] oct 31

ROBERT CARTER, *Publisher and Bookseller,* No. 58 Canal street, New York, and No. 56 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Pittsburgh. aug-1y

REMOVAL.—*Warwick Martin & Co.,* Bankers and Exchange Brokers, north-east corner of Wood and Third streets, oct 6-1md&w

ROBB & M'CONNELL, *Attorneys at Law*—Office, Philo Hall, over the Post Office, Third street. nov 13-1y

SHALER & SIMPSON, *Attorney at Law,* Fourth street near Market. dec 20

SAMUEL EAKINS, *Jeweller,* Union street, near Fifth, Mechasing, Die-Sinking, &c., neatly executed, and Jewelry of all descriptions made or repaired to order. may 21

SPANG & CO., *Manufacturers of Juniata Iron, and Nails and Steel,* Warehouse, No. 37 and 38, Water st. dec 20

SMITH, BAGALEY & CO., *Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers,* No. 253, Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, North side, Philadelphia. dec 20

THOMAS ROSE, *Ladies' and Men's Boot and Shoe Maker,* No. 40 Diamond alley. dec 20

THOMAS HAGUE, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* Cedar street, Allegheny city, near Hand st. Bridge. dec 20-1y

TAYLOR & MASON, *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,* St. Louis, Mo.—Office 94½ Main street. jan 30-tf

TASSEY & ROBINSON, *Attorneys at Law,* Lowrie's Buildings, Fourth street. jy 21-1y

THOMAS DONNELLY, *Attorney at Law*—Office at Law Chambers, on Fifth street, adjoining the Court House. [sept 25] sep 19-1y

THOMAS ARNOLD, *Lock and Vault Door Manufacturer,* Warehouse, Diamond Alley, between Diamond alley and Wood street. dec 20

WILLIAM THORN, *Apothecary and Druggist,* No 53, Market street. dec 20

WM. E. AUSTIN, *Attorney at Law,* Bakewell's Building, Grant street, Pittsburgh. oct 21-1y

WM. LEES, *Steamboat, House and Sign Painter,* corner of Front and Short streets, Pittsburgh. se 30-1y

WILLIAM SEELEY, *Merchant Tailor,* No. 14 South 5th street, Philadelphia. oct 1-1y

WM. HOLMES & CO., *Wholesale and Retail Grocers,* corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct 3-1y

WM. A. WARD, *Dentist,* Penn street, two doors below Irwin. dec 20

WILLIAM COLEMAN, *Steel, Steel Springs and Axles,* No. 42, St. Clair street. dec 20

WM. BAKEWELL, *Attorney at Law,* Bakewell's Buildings, Grant street. dec 20

WM. LARIMER, Jr., *Exchange and Money Broker,* Fourth street, 4th door from Market. my 22-tf

New Hat and Cap Store.

CHAS. H. PAULSON, *(late of the firm of Paulson & Gill,)* having opened his new store at No. 73 Wood street, next door to the corner of Fourth, is now manufacturing and receiving from the Eastern cities, a very large assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

of every description, warranted to be made in the best manner, and of the best materials. Otter, Seal, fine and common Muskrat, Sealette, Hair Seal, Plush, and Glazed Caps.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' Furs, such as Lynx, Fitch, Genet and Coney Muffs and TIPPETS, and Fur Trimmings, all of which he offers for sale at *Eastern prices for Cash,* both wholesale and retail.

Country merchants will please call and examine my stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAS. H. PAUL